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FALIN: U.S. EMASCULATED STOCKHOLM CDE TALKS

LD192137 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The United States has not abandoned the intention to reduce the problem of confidence and security to details, to cut the mandate of the Stockholm conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe, IZVESTIYA political news analyst Valentin Falin writes in the newspaper today.

Why did Washington need to emasculate the Stockholm conference? First of all, it wishes to prove that the policy of the Reagan administration with its stepped up arms race and the squandering of the legacy of detente does not contradict European peace. Second, it is sought to convince the public that talking about confidence is harmonious with the deployment of U.S. first-strike Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Third, they in Washington do not want to pass up an opportunity to present themselves as a "wide open society" which for the sake of mutual understanding is prepared to turn inside out as soon as the other society, the "closed" one, encompasses, better without discussion, the entire range of arms control the way it has not been done so far.

According to the U.S. version, the evil lies not in the numbers and specific characteristics of armaments, not in the concepts of their use, but in the degree of "transparency" of the military activity of the sides.

If this is so, the author asks, then why do the United States and its allies resist limitation of the scopes of military exercises, why are they against the spreading of control measures to the "autonomous" activity of the U.S. Air Force and Navy? Why is Washington against the spread of control measures (?on troop) movement? Or is there a way of moving them without taking them out of the barracks? There are dozens of such questions and all of them remain unanswered.

"Practicability" quickly peters out wherever the principle of reciprocity comes in. "Transparency" proves akin to intelligence needs of the West. It turns out that deliberations about "concrete proposals" allegedly serving preventing of the danger of error are a blind decoy.

The Soviet Union is not against "concrete, binding, practical measures." It is for working out comprehensive confidence-building measures including those related to preliminary notification of large movements of troops, large exercises of the land, air and naval forces, and limitation of the scopes of the exercises.

The Soviet proposals envisage the widening of the practice of inviting observers to military exercises, ensurance of the confidence- and security-building measures by adequate forms of verification. But the West needs selective control and selective confidence-building measures. Selective in the aspect that they are meant for the spheres and types of military activity where the NATO bloc hopes to achieve advantages.

The Soviet proposal to limit the scores of military exercises is not spinned out of thin air, V. Falin points out. The exercises held in the West assume ever more challenging character with every year. During these exercises various models of total and "limited" wars with the use of nuclear and chemical weapons against Warsaw Treaty countries are being openly worked out. Large deployments and movement of forces are planned and drilled. In many cases exercises of the United States and NATO armed forces, particularly at their initial stages, cannot be distinguished from the actual beginning of an aggression.

When a sudden attack is not planned, it is good, no doubt. Life then is more tranquil. But is it really not being planned by the Atlantic bloc?

Let us take a look at the secret NATO permanent directive for forces of the northern group of armies for the period of combat operations N 6381/1 Ord and TRD (Ns316/70) [as received], Part 3, Section 6, paragraph 4, "Preparatory Deployment." It envisages a secret redeployment of small units in the period of a high alert or even before that period under the pretext of holding exercises from places of deployment in peace time to areas of military installations with the aim of preparing for a swift and unhampered implementation of the further deployment of forces in the composition of the northern group of armies. Deployment for cover (paragraph 5) is to be implemented in a similar war.

And now that such directives exist, attempts are being made to convince us that a possibility of foreseeing the turn of events is important for Europe's security and that a couple of extra telephones or observers at exercises will make peace more stable. With all the empty and high-flown verbiage about peace, unpredictability is part of the U.S. strategy and tactics of unleashing wars, large and small, real and concrete, V. Falin writes in conclusion.

ISRAELYAN ON OBSTACLES TO GENEVA PROGRESS

AU191120 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Jul 84 pp 1, 7

["Text" of interview given by Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, to PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski in Geneva: "The Act of Political Resolve in the West Is Reason for Stalemate" -- date not given]

[Text] Geneva -- Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the present Geneva Disarmament Conference of 40 states, gave an interview to Edward Dylawerski, PAP correspondent in Geneva. V. Israelyan is chairman of the conference during July. Here is the text of the interview:

[Dylawerski] Mr Ambassador, in your statement as chairman of the conference you said that the conference is in one of the most difficult periods of its 22-year history. What were the reasons for such an opinion?

[Israelyan] When I said that the conference was going through its most difficult period in its 22-year history I meant that the dramatism of the complicated situation involved not only a deadlock, but also the fact that the Western partners have never been so reluctant to conduct constructive negotiations on the priority problems of disarmament.

For example, at the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament the Western partners submitted a concept in line with which nuclear weapons would guarantee international stability. At the Disarmament Conference representatives of the United States and its close allies continue to bloc the establishment of the auxiliary working bodies listed in the four points of the agenda. As a result, there are not talks on the most important problems of preventing nuclear war, on nuclear disarmament, and on preventing the arms race in space.

However, this does not mean that the West has taken a constructive position in the talks that are still continuing. The procedure is the same: Problems of control and verification are stressed, while much more important issues are ignored.

Talks about a complete and general ban on nuclear tests are a typical example. Throughout almost all the 30 years this issue has been under consideration the United States has continued to invoke the difficulties of controlling the ban on underground nuclear tests in order to mask its position. However, the development of seismographic equipment and seismographic identification capacity has made the U.S. arguments increasingly less convincing. According to famous U.S. physicist H. Devitt, the equipment possessed by Liverpool University alone is able to register every underground blast of over 2 kilotons. There is no doubt that it is technically possible to ban such tests. It is obvious that the United States wants to avoid constructive talks and to exploit negotiations as a screen for implementing its military plans.

[Dylawerski] What is the main obstacle on the road to achieving agreement during negotiations at the conference?

[Israelyan] The lack of the necessary political resolve on the part of our Western partners is the main obstacle. The U.S. and NATO military circles are seeking to achieve "a comprehensive military and technological superiority over the USSR." Now, when the U.S. propaganda machinery is doing everything it can to present Reagan as a builder of peace, it is not amiss to cite that passage from the election program issued by the Republican Party for the pervious presidential elections. The fact is that of all the items of that program this item is being implemented with the greatest consistency. MX and Midgetman intercontinental missiles, new Ohio-class submarines equipped with nuclear missiles, new B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, and long-range cruise-type missiles launched from the air, the sea, and the land are being produced or installed. U.S. military departments continue to increase the general number of strategic nuclear warheads to 15,000-20,000 and submarines to 600 by 1990. The Tactical Air Force will be supplied about 3,000 new planes and the ground forces over 7,000 new tanks.

Although it is commonplace to say so, the profits made from armaments are increasingly larger and amoral. Some 6 months within Reagan's proclamation of the program for an effective antimissile system of defense, a public company called Helionetics was set up in the United States. Its founders saw to it that Reagan made a speech about the "star wars" on 23 March 1983. The founders of that company could be sure of extra profits after that speech. There are more such facts and they indicate what is the main obstacle along the road to success in negotiations.

[Dylawerski] What, in your opinion, is the most important item on the agenda of the conference?

[Israelyan] The issue of preventing nuclear war, undoubtedly. It is precisely in the approach to this issue that the conflict between two views in world politics is especially obvious. The delegations of the USSR, Poland, and other countries of the socialist community are firmly in favor of preparing measures to attain the main objective of ruling out the possibility of nuclear war.

The point is to promptly achieve agreement on the quantitative and qualitative freezing of nuclear armaments, on ceasing to amass all the component parts of nuclear arsenals, including the carriers of nuclear weapons and nuclear warheads, on refraining from developing new kinds and types of nuclear weapons, and on stopping the production of fissionable materials for military purposes.

At the same time, there also exists a contrary official view that preventing the threat of nuclear war is no task of the day. For example, Alois Mertes, secretary of state in the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said this at a recent session of the conference: "It is being said that the threat of nuclear war is now greater than ever before. My government does not share such exaggerated views."

Such a confrontation of positions at the conference is a positive feature by itself because it enables the public to get the proper idea of the main problems of the present time.

[Dylawerski] At present the Disarmament Conference is, side by side with the Vienna conference, the only forum of disarmament negotiations. How do you appraise the role of the Geneva conference in the efforts to overcome the stalemate in the East-West disarmament negotiations?

[Israelyan] You are absolutely right. The Disarmament Conference is a specific body of negotiations. As a child of the detente of the seventies, the conference should accumulate and formulate agreements reached during bilateral and any other talks and contacts at the conference and invest in them the force of international law. As just such a body the conference is an obvious and tangible victim of antidentente tendencies. At present it is unable to carry on with its work in line with its original purpose.

The delegations of the socialist countries are doing their best to exploit the mechanism of the conference for the purpose of attracting anew the attention of governments and the public to the peaceful initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries in foreign policy. We are convinced that, as was stressed in the Moscow declaration issued by the CEMA summit meeting, that, given the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security, the nuclear arms race can be halted and states can begin implementing specific measures of nuclear disarmament. What is needed is political resolve and an honest, equal, and constructive dialogue that takes into account the security interests of all sides.

[Dylawerski] How do you view the possibility for negotiations between the USSR and the United States, following the most recent Soviet proposal that talks should be assumed on limiting antisatellite armaments?

[Israelyan] In response to the USSR's clear proposal that negotiations should be started on preventing militarization of space, the U.S. Government adopted a negative position, making preconditions and linking negotiations on space to talks on strategic issues and on European nuclear armaments.

By breaking off negotiations on nuclear armaments and targeting new missiles deployed in Western Europe against the USSR and its allies, the U.S. Government has demonstrated its aversion to solving the issue of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. That is why proposing that the USSR should discuss the issues of limiting nuclear armaments under such conditions is inconsistent with elementary logic and common sense. By linking the issues of nuclear armaments with the issue of preventing the militarization of space the U.S. Government is seeking to avoid negotiations on space.

It is also significant that the U.S. Government is shunning an important issue raised by the Soviet proposal -- namely, that an immediate moratorium should be imposed on tests and deployment of nuclear weapons as soon as talks start.

In such a situation it is hard to predict the prospects of implementing our proposal. In any case, it is still on, and the Soviet side expects the United States to respond to it positively.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN CALL ASSAILED

PM191351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by O. Georgiyev under the rubric "Facts Versus Lies": "'Peacemakers'' Marked Cards"]

[Text] The closer the U.S. presidential election comes, the more frequently spokesmen for the U.S. Administration are delivering hypocritical speeches imbued with alleged concern for disarmament and the preservation of world peace.

K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is an active member of this phony chorus. Addressing hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently, he said with feigned alarm: "The administration believes that, without the conclusion of a treaty totally banning chemical weapons, the world may soon witness their even more widespread application." Then, without a trace of embarrassment, he told the senators that over the past 15 years the United States turns out to have been "heading a moral and political campaign" for a ban on weapons of this type.

Without a shadow of embarrassment on his face Mr Adelman is trying to distort well-known facts. After all, it is the Soviet Union, and absolutely not the United States, that has long been waging a struggle to ban chemical weapons. Back in 1972 the USSR, in conjunction with the other socialist countries, submitted a draft convention at the Geneva Disarmament Committee proposing a full and all-embracing solution to the problem. It was suggested that a ban be imposed on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and that stocks of these weapons be destroyed. Right now the USSR's all-embracing document "Basic Provisions of a Convention on Banning the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction" is before the Geneva talks. It contains the key provisions of a draft submitted in 1982 by the Soviet Union at the second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, supplemented by new initiatives. This proposal opens the way to achieving an accord on the whole problem of banning chemical weapons.

But what about the United States? Verbally, it is allegedly in favor of an accord on a total ban on chemical weapons. But in practice the administration is trying to push through Congress sinister plans for the creation of a new generation of these barbaric weapons. At the same time Washington is seeking to delay or deadlock the talks. This approach is also reflected by the widely advertised U.S. draft convention on banning chemical weapons, submitted in April. On the one hand, it demands "all-embracing and most scrupulous international control" over the entire chemical industry of the socialist countries, while on the other it exempts private chemical enterprises in the United States and other capitalist countries from this control. Many countries, including U.S. allies in NATO, have stated the unacceptability of this position. Even some U.S. senators are aware of the unsoundness of this approach. Thus, in summing up the results of the Senate committee hearings addressed by K. Adelman, Senator Pressler was compelled to note that "since the U.S. initiative was submitted at the talks, the reaching of an accord in this field has been put back many years."

Meanwhile, Mr Adelman has the impudence to claim that the United States "heads the moral and political campaign" to ban chemical weapons. The whole world knows well how the United States "struggled" to ban chemical weapons, especially in the period of its aggression against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. Over 100,000 tons of toxins were poured onto these states' long-suffering land.

Over 2 million people were poisoned, and many are still suffering various diseases. Here is how the well-known Western scientist (J. Makallok) assesses these U.S. actions in his book "The Politics of Agent Orange" ["Politika Eydzhent Orandzh"]: "...having resorted to the widespread use of chemical weapons in Vietnam, the United States crossed the moral and political boundary which had restrained this monstrous means of warfare." That fact cannot be hidden, just as it cannot be hidden that Washington is preparing chemical warfare right now, stating its "desire to ban these weapons" merely as a blind.

FINAL PART IN SERIES ON WESTERN SUBMARINES

PM190901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Third and final part of article by Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin: "Threat from the Deep" -- for first and second parts, see the 2 July and 10 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORTs]

[Text] Diesel Submarines in the Nuclear Power Age

The year 1955 is considered a turning-point in the history of foreign submarine building: The first nuclear-powered submarine became operational in the United States. Subsequently, several NATO countries feverishly began to build nuclear multipurpose and missile-carrying submarines. The building of diesel submarines virtually came to a halt because, compared with nuclear-powered submarines, they were less able to satisfy the NATO strategists' pretensions on the oceans.

Diesel submarines are inferior to nuclear submarines as regards two of their basic characteristics. First, they cannot stay under water for lengthy periods and are forced to surface periodically to recharge their storage batteries. This diminishes the secrecy of their operations. Second, they cannot maintain high enough speeds over long distances. This, in the opinion of foreign military experts, imposes definite limitations on the uses of diesel submarines.

Above all, it makes it difficult for them to provide antisubmarine support for aircraft-carrier groups, warship detachments, and convoys. The limitations on their speed make it impossible for diesel submarines providing antisubmarine cover to swiftly change their position in the formation or to hurry in the direction from which a threat is coming in search of enemy submarines.

Moreover, the introduction into navies of missile weapons with a long range of fire makes it necessary to engage enemy submarines a long way from the formation for which support is being provided, which again calls for great speed and protracted periods under water. As the journal NAVAL FORCES writes, in conditions where enemy submarines are equipped with "ship-to-ship" missiles, it is highly desirable "to attack them before they approach within the range of fire of their weapons."

Definite difficulties also arise when diesel submarines are mounting an antisubmarine watch. In this case, foreign specialists point out, the submarine as a rule operates in conjunction with shore-based patrol aircraft. Frequently a situation arises when, having provided guidance for an aircraft, the submarines must swiftly take up positions favorable for attacking an enemy submarine that has broken through the line. The limitations on the speed of diesel submarines can prevent them from carrying out this task.

Nonetheless, as the Western press notes, despite the fact that diesel submarines are inferior to nuclear submarines as regards a number of important characteristics, they have not lost their value even in the nuclear age.

Even those countries that gave up diesel submarines, following in the wake of the United States, have been forced to start building them again. Take Britain, for instance: Having built not one diesel submarine after 1967, it has now developed a new, 2400-class submarine with which it intends to replace the Porpoise- and Oberon-class submarines. France, having declared earlier that it had stopped building diesel submarines, has developed a new SA-class submarine. In the future it will replace the submarines built during the sixties. There is also a continued buildup of diesel submarines in the navies of other NATO countries. And advocates of diesel submarines in the United States, too, are never silent.

Moreover, diesel submarines account for a considerable proportion of the developed capitalist countries' arms exports. According to the journal NAVAL FORCES, the FRG, for instance, not only builds diesel submarines for its "own consumption," so to speak, but supplies six different designs of submarines to eight countries, including the fascist Pinochet regime in Chile.

The NATO countries' encouragement of the process of revival of the West German submarine fleet is causing extreme alarm among the world's peoples. The 1954 restrictions imposed on arms production in the FRG are being lifted one after another. Thus, to start with, the FRG was not allowed to build submarines with a displacement of more than 350 tons. In 1963 this ban was lifted and the FRG built 6 submarines with a displacement of up to 1,000 tons. And 10 years later West Germany started building submarines with a displacement of up to 1,800 tons. Finally, in 1980, the Council of the Western European Union approved -- at the FRG Government's request-- the complete revocation of all restrictions on the displacement of warships, including diesel submarines. The FRG now has the biggest diesel submarine fleet among the NATO countries. All too quickly, Western politicians have forgotten the lessons of history. Clearly, it is pertinent to recall that during World War II German fascist submarines destroyed almost 3,000 of their present allies' ships in the Atlantic with an overall tonnage of more than 13 million tons.

Within the framework of direct confrontation with the Soviet Union, the United States and the NATO countries following its line are building up all possible means of warfare. The imperialist states' militarist circles use any means to whip up the arms race. In this sense diesel submarines are no exception.

Nonetheless, what are the qualities -- in the opinion of NATO strategists -- that not only make them refrain from withdrawing diesel submarines from service but impel them to continue improving them? Foreign military specialists note first and foremost the relatively low cost of diesel submarines compared with their nuclear counterparts. A diesel submarine costs four-five times less than a nuclear one.

The reduction in the number of personnel needed to run a submarine is also of considerable importance. The high level of automation of the British 2400-class submarine, for instance, makes it possible to reduce its crew to 44 men. A modern nuclear submarine's crew is almost three times larger.

The foreign press also notes certain qualities in the technical specifications of diesel submarines. "It is virtually impossible to detect a diesel submarine cruising underwater at low speed," the magazine NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS writes. This is considered one of the most important qualities in modern ASW. In addition, diesel submarines can to all intents and purposes be armed with the same weapons as nuclear submarines -- torpedoes, missiles, and mines.

Moreover, diesel submarines are more suited to operations in various narrows, straits, and reefs -- that is, in waters of limited area and depth. In these conditions they can successfully conduct intelligence-gathering and mining and operate close to shore. These are typical tasks for the NATO navies, which have access to the Baltic, the North and Norwegian Seas, and the straits of the Mediterranean.

Diesel submarines have also demonstrated their possible use in the specific conditions of the Arctic. Britain, France, the FRG, and Norway have rushed into this region hot on the heels of the United States. The Western press admits that the Pentagon and the command of the NATO navies are preparing the transpolar regions both for a surprise attack on the Soviet Union and for turning into one of the main zones for antisumarine activity by submarines.

Increasing the displacement of submarines is a general trend in the development of diesel submarines. In the opinion of foreign specialists, this is due to the deployment of more modern sonar transducers [antenny] and weapons systems on board submarines, to increasing torpedo and missile arsenals, and to the need to further reduce noise and install new, automated systems. According to evidence from the magazine NAVAL FORCES, the continuing improvement of energy sources will make it possible for diesel submarines "to stay underwater without surfacing and operating at economic speeds for 4 days."

A NATO international symposium on questions of the construction and use of diesel submarines noted that they are a "necessary component of any fleet, relatively economical on a 'cost-efficiency' rating, and, without replacing nuclear submarines, supplement them comparatively well. They are even more suited to certain assignments than nuclear submarines."

Adventurist plans to unleash a new world war with a surprise strike are increasingly clearly visible in the actions of the U.S. and NATO military-political leadership and military command. A major role is assigned to nuclear missile submarines capable of resolving a number of strategic tasks. At the same time, in the opinion of foreign specialists, the importance of nuclear multipurpose and diesel submarines not only as means of SSBN defense but also as an independent strike force has recently grown appreciably. "U.S. naval nuclear might is enough to destroy Russia many times over," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote boastfully.

The Soviet Union is actively striving to elaborate measures, including naval measures, aimed at restraining the arms race. However, because of the obstructionist stance of the United States and its allies it has been impossible to make headway on this question as yet. The nuclear potential of nuclear missile and multipurpose submarines continues to grow.

Our country does not seek military superiority over others. At the same time, as K.U. Chernenko pointed out in his talk with British Foreign Secretary G. Howe, "the Soviet Union will not permit the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium in the world to be smashed -- something that the United States and the NATO military bloc are striving for.

WEST INFLATES WARSAW PACT POWER TO RAISE BUDGETS

LD200908 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- It is common knowledge that when assessing the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, especially of the Soviet Union, the Western propaganda usually resorts to obvious exaggeration, KRANSAYA ZVEZDA writes today. This habit has been rather stable. The West misses no chance to stress the superiority of the Warsaw Treaty member states in separate elements of the armed forces or armaments, for instance, in the number of divisions, tanks, planes etc. All the materials on this subject are written according to one and the same pattern: Whatever Soviet armaments, the strength of the Armed Forces in general and of their units, as well as their combat potentialities are mentioned in the article, the figures are greatly overstated, while the qualitative characteristics are aimed at intimidating the readers.

What is it done for? The former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara was most outspoken about it, the newspaper underlines. He openly admitted that the figures are overstated each time when the financial requirements for the implementation of new military programs begin to be determined.

After the military budgets are drawn up and the Pentagon is sure that it has achieved its objective, the military begin to assert just the opposite. All of a sudden, they "find out" that the figures were deliberately overstated. This is what some authors of the military estimates are doing today when they compare the number of divisions of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. They admitted in retrospect that they had gone too far in their estimates. It is not accidental that the British journal ECONOMIST, the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES and other Western publications began to publish articles which point out, with reference to the study allegedly carried out recently by the NATO bloc, that the Soviet Union actually has in Europe 58 (sic) divisions less than the same NATO "specialists" asserted earlier.

This fact is another proof of the time-serving, deliberately deceptive nature of the approach of the NATO special services to the assessment of the Armed Forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses.

GROMYKO, U.S. AMBASSADOR DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD191549 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union Arthur Adar Hartman at the latter's request.

Some questions of Soviet-American relations were discussed during their conversation.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S. CAMPAIGN DEVELOPMENTS

Ambiguity in Platform

LD192006 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A dispatch from San Francisco: The former vice president of the United States in the Carter administration, Walter Mondale, has been nominated as the official candidate of the Democratic Party for the post of President of the United States. He collected an absolute majority of the votes of the convention delegates, by far outstripping his main rival, Colorado Senator Gary Hart.

You are aware that Mondale had already declared that he intends to campaign for the White House along with Geraldine Ferraro, a member of the House of Representatives, whom he has chosen for the post of vice presidential candidate. The convention confirmed Ferraro's candidacy for the vice presidential post. Commenting on the work of the Democrats' preelection convention, THE WASHINGTON POST noted that Ferraro has become the only symbol uniting that Party. Mondale's entourage hopes that her presence on the ticket will activate the women's movement within the party and will bring in the votes of women in November.

The Democratic election platform adopted at the convention in San Francisco is, according to American observers, the longest document in the history of that party's conventions. It consists of 45,000 words. American journalists like such details. "It was a brilliant performance," the well-known American observer James Reston writes, commenting on the Democrats' convention, where every word, gesture, expression, and pause were harmoniously combined -- fully in the spirit of the American bourgeois parties, we shall add.

But if we speak of the substance, the Democratic platform clearly reflected the ambiguity and inconsistency of the positions of one of the United States' two major bourgeois parties on the cardinal questions of internal and foreign policy. On the one hand there is quite sharp criticism of the Reagan administration, which has made the rich richer and the poor even poorer, and which, chasing the apparition of military superiority, has unleashed an unprecedented arms race both on earth and in space. And on the other hand the Democratic election platform reveals the same aspiration: to please the U.S. military-industrial complex and the Zionist lobby, and hence the staking on military strength and a further stepping up of armaments. However, taking account of the mood of the American and of the world public, the Democrats promised that in the event of their election victory they would be prepared to undertake steps to improve Soviet-American relations and to limit the arms race.

The American papers are reporting that no one has followed the work of the Democratic convention so attentively as the present Republican administration. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that President Reagan intends to begin his campaign against Mondale as early as next week. To this end he is stepping up planning his campaign schedule. The present administration is undertaking various kinds of propaganda actions clearly calculated to attract votes.

No Choice for Voters

LD191821 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] San Francisco July 19 TASS -- At the convention of the Democratic Party under way here former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has been nominated presidential candidate from the Democratic Party for the election to be held next November. The endorsement of his candidature was preceded by prolonged backstage maneuvres and a fierce bargaining of party bosses with leaders of different groupings represented at the convention and also with delegations of separate states. Nevertheless, it proved impossible to overcome the differences on a wide range of problems dividing different factions and to show the party unity. This is attested to by the results of the voting at the convention: As many as 2,191 delegates voted in Mondale's support, his main rival, Senator from Colorado Gary Hart earned 1,200 votes, 465 votes went to prominent black public figure Jesse Jackson.

The debates at the convention also attest to serious differences between the leadership of the party and organizations at the local level which demanded a real alternative to the policy of the present chief of the White House, the abandoning of the course at the arms race and confrontation. They criticised the unspecific and inconsistent election platform of the Democrats which has alrady been endorsed by the convention, demanded that an effective solution be found for serious social and economic problems facing the country.

The Reagan administration picked up record tempos of the buildup of military spending which has resulted in a sharp aggravation of the international situation, a TASS correspondent was told by representative of the Livermore action group Kate Rafael. An effective alternative is needed in order to defeat the Republicans at the coming presidential elections, she said. But the election programme of the Democrats endorsed by the convention does not reflect the hopes and aspirations of millions of Americans who insist on radical changes in the present militaristic course of the White House.

The programme document which the Democrats intend to advance at the elections in November reflects a dual and inconsistent stand of the Democratic Party on the most important problems of the present, said representative of the mass organization "The Vote Peace-84 Campaign" Roger Curtis. He pointed out that the Democratic Party reflects the interests of the military-industrial complex, upholds the policy from the positions of strength and further increase of military appropriations. So American voters have no choice.

Reagan Tactics

LD192246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Walter Mondale, former U.S. vice president has been adopted as the official candidate of the Democratic Party for the post of U.S. president. He collected the number of congress delegates necessary for adoption, by far outstripping his main rival Gary Hart.

[Video shows political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov, name and title from caption, seated at desk] Hello, comrades! Now, when the Democratic Party convention is being concluded in San Francisco, the election campaign in the United States has started in earnest. It seems that Reagan's task is to make light of it, to evade discussion of the problems facing the country. His main theme is: Everything is fine, why worry and change presidents? Look, in the economy things allegedly are on the mend. But in actual fact, the situation in the economy is as follows: There are less jobless, but even now there are 8.1 million of them. And the economy is going through a so-called structural crisis with the old traditional industries contracting and contracting forever. Further, the economic situation is highly unstable as the present slight revival is artificially based on an inflated military budget and on credit.

The federal government is living in debt and has borrowed $1.5 trillion dollars; the interest alone due on these dollars this year will amount to $120 billion. Americans are also living in debt. They have borrowed in various credits and mortgages over $1 trillion; they need to pay $720 billion in interest this year. The interest is monstrously usurious. The administration admits that it is unable to control the growth of this interest. Living on borrowed money cannot continue indefinitely. Besides, Reagan wants to hang on till the November elections.

Reagan's tactics also consist of switching attention to secondary problems such as whether to permit prayer in schools.

It remains to be seen whether Reagan will succeed in sustaining the pose of good master or whether he will have to answer for what his rule has brought the country: the worsening of American-Soviet relations, the increase in the danger of war, a lowering of wages by 5 percent, the loss of medical insurance for 10 million Americans, an increase in the number of people living below the official poverty line by 5 million, and the loss by millions of the right to food coupons and similar features and phenomena called Reaganomics.

Attack on Reaganomics

LD192152 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- By news analyst Ivan Ablamov:

There is every indication that acute economic problems will be a major issue at this year's presidential elections in the United States, despite the efforts of the Reagan administration to escape this. Administration officials pretend there are no grounds for raising economic issues, since America has entered a period of "economic recovery". Every day Americans hear numerous optimistic and reassuring words about the state of the nation's economy. And still, there are indications that Washington is nervous. It is not coincidental that the Reagan administration was in a hurry to fire Martin Feldstein, head of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President, who as an economic expert warned the White House of the dangerous consequences of its economic policy and, by doing so, could cause serious damage to the pre-election maneuvering of the administration's masters at publicity gimmicks. It is in the same unceremonial manner that Washington is trying to silence any Republican Party critics of Reagan's economic strategy.

It does not take much to realise why Washington is nervous. "Soap bubble peddlars" from the administration are well aware of the fact that on the eve of the presidential elections American voters will proceed from their own economic interests first and foremost. And, despite the pre-election rhetoric of official Washington, millions of Americans will doubtlessly give a negative answer to the question if they are any better off than four years ago.

A statement issued by the AFL-CIO says that the world of labor was hit the hardest by the Reagan administration after it had come to power. And it is clear that the worst hit were the least privileged sections of the working people. The Reagan administration managed to reduce inflation substantially, but at the cost of growing unemployment and the plummeting purchasing power of that part of the population. According to labor unions there are now 15 million people in the United States, considering fully or partially unemployed as well as those who lost all hope of finding a job and stopped registering, who suffer from loss of job and income. These are predominantly black and Hispanic Americans, the young, and unskilled workers. Prospects are gloomier than ever before for those Americans, the NEWSWEEK magazine writes. In June only 29.2 per cent of registered unemployed received unemployment benefits in what is the lowest percentage over the entire history of the insurance system covering unemployment. The number of people who stayed jobless for more than six months and are trying hard to find a job more than doubled as compared with April 1980.

Aware of the fact that, politically, social insurance programs are most difficult to economise on (since that would affect primarily the "middle-class America" to which the Reagan administration appeals), the White House launched a large-scale offensive on programs of aid to the needy families with children, programs of food and medical aid to the underprivileged, low-cost housing, vocational training and re-training. According to some estimates, the administration "saved" up to 130 billion dollars on those programs. Reagan's "tax reform" benefits predominantly the families with annual incomes upward of 50,000 dollars and the big monopolies, while a simultaneous increase in social insurance taxes actually heightened tax pressure on needy families. As a result in the past two years the living standards of more than 4.5 million families fell below the official poverty line.

Americans with jobs also saw their incomes drop dramatically. At the present time the take-home wages of working people are 3.5 per cent lower than four years ago. 40 per cent of collective agreements signed by labor unions and employers last year provide for wage cuts, which means that even the quickening of the economy promises no relief to those categories of the wage earners.

And of course, "middle-class Americans" as well are affected by growing rents, higher charges for the utilities, medical aid as well as by high interest rates on loans and mortgages. Moreover, growing interest rates create difficulties for exporters, both farmers and manufacturers.

The economic program of the Democratic Party takes account of the weak parts of the economic policies of the Republican administration, trying to exploit the dissatisfaction existing in the country and the fact that the Reagan administration has failed to fulfill many of its promises in the economic field.

The election platform approved by the Democratic Party convention makes emphasis precisely on the fact that "Reaganomics" made the rich people richer, while spelling disaster for the needy and the Americans with medium incomes, and led to higher unemployment, an increase in the number of the needy, as well as to budget deficits that seriously threaten the nation's future. The Democrats have a popular topic for discussion during the election campaign, writes NEW YORK TIMES columnist James Reston. The point is that over the four years Reagan's policy proved favorable for the rich, while affecting the interests of middle-class and the poorer sections of the population, and that another four such years may lead to bankruptcy or war, or possibly both. Bringing the Reagan administration's policies under fire, the Democratic Party fails to offer the Americans a concrete program of action to surmount the nation's economic difficulties, and this weakens the Democrats' standing. However, one can say with all certainty [word indistinct] Washington administration will not be able to evade the discussion of the economic problems that are a source of concern to millions of Americans.

CALIFORNIA CRIME LINKED WITH OLYMPICS SECURITY

LD191427 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The Vietnam syndrome is still around, it surfaces in many ways, some frightening, such as the massacre at San Ysidro, a little town in California about 1 mile north of the Mexican border, a town few people in America had ever heard of, let alone the world. Today San Ysidro is frontpage international news.

On Wednesday at about 4:00 pm, 41-year-old James Huberty walked into a McDonald's fast food restaurant armed with an automatic rifle, a shot gun, and a pistol. He then proceeded to shoot everyone in sight, killing 21 and wounding 13 before he was shot by a police sharpshooter of the SWAT, special weapons and tactics team. One of the injured persons told San Diego police officer Arthur Velasquez that the gunman had yelled that he had killed many in Vietnam and he wanted to kill more.

This is not the first Vietnam veteran turned killer, although it is far and away the most horrific case. When people fight in wars that are unjust and run contrary to the ideals those same people are brought up on, there often appears what I would call a split of the soul. On the one hand a deep and torturing feeling of guilt, and on the other a hatred of that guilt, refusal to accept it and indeed a drive to compound it by committing more crimes, spilling more blood, never mind whose. James Huberty probably fitted into that category.

Of course that's an American tragedy, an American problem, but in this day and time it takes on much larger proportions and relates to something that will certainly be brought up by the world media. It concerns the issue of security and the Los Angeles Olympic Games. San Ysidro is a hop, skip, and jump from Los Angeles, which puts the issue in even more dramatic perspective. In reality, however, the distance is irrelevant.

How many potential James Hubertys walk the streets and roads of America? How many of them have all the guns one man could ever possibly need at their disposal? How many of them view the Olympic Games with their worldwide audience as the perfect venue to vent their rage, frustration, and hatred? How can you possibly stop them? You can have scores of SWAT teams out there and you can kill the killer, but only after he has killed. It takes less than 3 seconds to whip out an automatic and spray a crowd with a hail of bullets.

Peter Ueberroth and every other American official insists that security measures are adequate. I wouldn't be surprised if they pray before going to bed that it will be. All of us fervently hope nothing will happen, but in all honesty I would have to say there is no such thing as adequate security against someone like James Huberty.

When people are free to buy all the guns and ammunition they wish to have, when violence is if not condoned then at least matter-of-factly presented as the way of life on television, when the number of frustrated and of social outcasts assumes a serious proportion then there cannot be adequate security.

And as a wry footnote to all this -- while Huberty was [word indistinct] 21 people in southern California, America's top biathalon woman athlete Cari Swenson was abducted and then shot in the chest by two gunmen near Yellowstone National Park, and one of the men who tried to rescue her was killed. Need more be said!

PRC PRESS CITED ON 'OPEN DOOR' ECONOMIC POLICY

LD192040 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing July 19 TASS -- Numerous articles explaining the main aspects of the "open door" policy in the sphere of external economic relations now conducted by the PRC Government appear in the Chinese press.

The newspaper JINGJI RIBAO carrying the "instructions" for the studies of the report of Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang at the session of the National People's Council, which touched upon the problems of the "open door" policy points out that it is a "most important strategic line, the state course at the development of the Chinese economy during the implementation of the four modernizations." It is asserted that without this policy it will be impossible to overcome the gap between China and industrialized countries in the economic and technical aspects. As is known, "special economic zones" have been created in the PRC in the framework of the "open door" policy.

According to official appraisals, it is characteristic of these zones that they use mainly foreign capital for their development; that products manufactured in them are mainly exported; that the economic activity in these zones is based on the principles of market regulation; and foreign industrialists are granted tax benefits and procedural favours.

The decision of the State Council of the PRC on the granting to 14 maritime cities along the country's coast of wider rights in conducting external economic activity was also announced this year. "The commentary of the State Council" to this decision circulated recently by XINHUA News Agency says that the main forms of this activity will be the setting up of mixed enterprises based on Chinese and foreign capital, "enterprises of joint economic activity on a cooperative basis," and enterprises based only on foreign investments.

Income tax from the biggest and best-equipped of these enterprises will be taken on an easy rate, which will be less than one third of the usual rate. These enterprises must also be given preferences in the supply of means of production, in the export of products, and their marketing on China's domestic market.

Emphasizing the advantages of the "open door" policy, the Chinese press wrote that nearly 15 billion dollars of foreign investments were made to China in various forms by the beginning of 1984. It is reported that the capital of Chinese residing abroad makes up a considerable part of this sum.

The publications in the press at the same time criticize the "misconceptions" and "wrong opinions" about the "open door" policy current in the country. The Chinese press urges readers to grasp the "principled distinction" of the present "special economic zones" from colonial concessions and so-called "open ports" which China had to tolerate in the past under the imperialists' diktat. It is also pointed out that many people are "anxious" that the present external economic policy might lead to the increase of anti-socialist views and sentiments. "It is necessary to take into consideration the fact that as the policy of 'open door' develops, the capitalist influence in China, the corrupting influence of bourgeois ideology and the way of life will inevitably increase in certain measure", admits JINGJI RIBAO. According to the information of the Guangzhou newspaper YANGCHENG WANBAO, a poll held at enterprises of one of the "special economic zones" showed that some 20 percent of workers and employees did not support the thesis that "socialism is better than capitalism". "With the fresh air the 'open door' policy brought spiritual pollution which spread to the sphere of culture, to the spiritual sphere," the newspaper writes.

U.S. AEROSPACE INDUSTRY OFFICIALS TO VISIT PRC

LD200212 Moscow TASS in English 0007 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 19 TASS -- The White House has announced that a large group of businessmen representing major United States aerospace industry companies and leading officials of the U.S. Department of Commerce is leaving for a trip to China.

The statement issued by the White House stresses that the aim of the trip is to increase the export of vicil aviation equipment from the USA to the PRC. The point at issue is, in particular, the supply of traffic control equipment, helicopters, transport jet planes, and communication satellite for live telecasting.

Observers point out that private business is represented in the delegation by leading officials of the corporations which are major contractors of the Pentagon, among them the MacDonnell Douglas Corp, Martin Marietta Corp., Boeing Co. and the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

SRI LANKA PAPER ON PRC AIR FORCE CHIEF'S VISIT

PM191121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service Report: "DAILY MIRROR Report"]

[Text] The DAILY MIRROR published in Colombo reported the completion of an 8-day visit to Sri Lanka by a Chinese military delegation led by Zhang Tingfa, PRC Air Force commander. The delegation familiarized itself with the activity of the Sri Lankan Armed Forces and visited the country's main military installations, including Trincomalle naval base. During talks with Sri Lankan leaders, the newspaper writes, questions of further expanding and strengthening military cooperation between the two countries were examined, particularly the question of granting Sri Lanka Chinese military aid.

PRAVDA NOTES PUBLICATION OF WORKS BY PRC'S CHEN

PM191325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Second Volume Published"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul -- The second volume of the "Selected Works" of Chen Yun, prominent figure in the Chinese Communist and workers movement, has been published in the PRC.

The book comprises his articles from August 1949 through July 1956.

SOCIALISM'S ENTHUSIASM FOR PEACE STRESSED TO PRC

OW181015 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Mulatov commentary: "Pressing Significance of the Peace Proposals of the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic has proposed that the question of the right of peoples of all countries to peace be included in the agenda of the forthcoming 39th UNGA session. This is new proof of the enthusiasm shown by the socialist countries' foreign policies toward the struggle to prevent a new world war, establish lasting peace, and preserve human civilization.

Dear Chinese listeners, we have introduced you to the basic idea of Mongolia's draft declaration on the right of peoples of all countries to peace and the contents of an explanatory letter in this regard from the Mongolian Government to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The following is a commentary on this by our observer Mulatov:

The Mongolian proposal is of a valuable and urgent nature because thus far the sacred right to peace of peoples of all countries has not been legally stipulated in international documents. While is is generally recognized that this right is self-evident, the rather restless current world situation and the activities of the imperialist aggressive bloc in preparation for a nuclear war have forced all countries to acknowledge the fact that the United Nations must, in order to observe and respect this sacred right of peoples of all countries, clearly state this right in a special resolution and declare that the right should be enjoyed by peoples of all countries. Dear listeners, you are entitled to say that all countries without exception must give a clear and realistic guarantee for respecting the right to peace of the world people today, tomorrow, and forever. This guarantee is necessary. Mongolia, like the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, holds that creating and promoting an atmosphere of mutual trust among countries, earnestly implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence and active cooperation among them, and adopting extensive disarmament measures will all become realistic political and legal guarantees for observing and respecting this sacred right of the peoples of all countries.

The concrete proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in recent years have paved the way to this goal. I will now mention some of them. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty Organization countries have made a proposal to the United States and the other NATO member countries that a treaty be signed between these two international organizations for the nonuse of force and for maintenance of peaceful relations. This great diplomatic proposal of the socialist countries, if realized, will undoubtedly relax the current military and political tension to a great extent and create an atmosphere of mutual trust in Europe and will provide the necessary condition for peaceful coexistence between socialist and capitalist countries.

We can also clearly see from proposals made by Asian socialist countries that the foreign policies pursued by socialist countries show an enthusiasm to protect the right to peace of peoples of all countries. For example, in 1981 the 26th CPSU Congress made a proposal to hold talks on confidence-building measures to be taken in the Far East. The urgency of this proposal remains today. The present enthusiasm for militarism shown by the United States and Tokyo, its partner in the Far East, has made all countries concerned feel an even more urgent need to adopt the Soviet proposal.

Next, for example, take the MPR's proposal for signing an international convention on nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations bweteeen countries of the Asian and Pacific region. Doesn't reality show that the materialization of this proposal will greatly contribute to a normalization of the situation in the Asian and Pacific region? The convention would obviously be conducive to eliminating the atmosphere characterized by lack of trust, evil design, or sometimes even hostility among various countries of the region, as well as to formulating laws and principles for good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Among the important proposals made by the socialist countries in Asia, and which has been supported by the Soviet Union, is the DPRK's calling for the peaceful reunification of Korea following withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea. The Soviet Union has also steadfastly supported the three Indochinese socialist countries' peace proposals, which will justly settle problems in relations between the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea -- and China, and create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness between the three Indochinese countries and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN].

Dear listeners, in this light I wish to point out that the United States and its allies in the military bloc have resisted the peace proposals made by the socialist countries in Europe and Asia. Moreover, the imperialist strategists have entertained special hopes for undermining the unity among the socialist countries and creating obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese relations and relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. As a host of materials shows, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have persistently, steadfastly, and patiently implemented a peaceful policy. The more united the socialist countries are, the greater effects this policy will produce.

JAPANESE MINISTERS' RESOLUTION OPPOSES ARMS BAN

LD200610 Moscow TASS in English 0556 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 20 TASS -- The Yasuhiro Nakasone government, ignoring the will of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese, officially stated today that it is against conclusion of any international agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons. This statement, in support of the Reagan administration's aggressive strategy, was recorded in a special resolution which was adopted at a meeting of the Japanese Council of Ministers in reply to interpellation of deputies from the Socialist Party in Parliament.

The government turned down point blank the demands of the opposition that the three non-nuclear principles prohibiting Japan to produce, to have, and to bring in nuclear weapons should be given the strength of law. As is clear from the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Nakasone government intends to open Japanese ports without any restrictions for American ships with cruise missiles aboard.

U.S.-JAPANESE JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE CRITICIZED

OW190953 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Viktor Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] A U.S.-Japanese joint naval exercise is scheduled to begin 20 July in Mutsu Bay. We will now present military commentator Viktor Vinogradov's commentary on this exercise:

This exercise will last 12 days, and its purpose is said to be to conduct minesweeping training. According to the Japanese Defense Agency, 28 minesweepers, 13 antisubmarine patrol craft, a number of helicopters, and 1,300 armed personnel will participate in this exercise from the Japanese side. Participating from the U.S. side will be the helicopter carrier Okinawa and a number of antisubmarine patrol craft.

It is worth noting that this is the second joint minesweeping exercise by Japan and the United States this year. And what is more, it is the Pentagon, the U.S. Defense Department, that first proposed both exercises according to the KYODO press agency. The U.S. Forces Command regards these exercises as a basic preparatory stage for U.S.-Japanese joint operations designed to block international straits in the Far East and for Japan's sealane defense up to 1,000 nautical miles from its shores.

By strengthening the Japanese Self-Defense Forces [SDF] combat capability in this way, the United Stated seeks to have the SDF take over a significant part of the U.S. Navy's limited functions in Asian-Pacific waters.

The fact that the U.S. 7th Fleet's warships are equipped with nuclear cruise missiles makes the activities of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF] and the U.S. Navy particularly dangerous. U.S. 7th Fleet Commander Hogg says that Japan is required to permit 7th Fleet ships to call at Japanese ports even when carrying Tomahawks and is obligated to take joint action with these under the security treaty. Commander Hogg must have tried to make his wishful thinking appear as if it were reality. Only a few days after he made this statement, Prime Minister Nakasone conceded that it would be possible to use MSDF ships to escort U.S. Navy ships in the event of an emergency. He does not at seem to mind whether joint actions by the MSDF and U.S. ships carrying nuclear missiles will flagrantly violate the Japanese Constitution and the three non-nuclear principles.

All signs indicate that the present Japanese Government is not only willing to convert the country into homeports for nuclear-armed U.S. warships but also to actively participate in operations of U.S. Navy assault forces armed with nuclear-capable Tomahawk cruise missiles. This is attested to by increasingly frequent U.S.-Japanese joint naval exercises.

UK TV SAYS KAL PLANE ON INTELLIGENCE MISSION

LD200736 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] London July 20 TASS -- The aircraft of the South Korean Airline KAL, which intruded into Soviet airspace last September, was on an intelligence mission. This conclusion was drawn by participants in the British television weekly program TV Eye on Thursday.

The participating journalists, former staff members of U.S. intelligence services and specialists who have investigated the aircraft's intrusion into Soviet airspace told the program that the Boeing 747 had been deliberately steered off course so that Western intelligence agencies could monitor the resulting Soviet radar and electronic signals.

Ernie Volkman, a U.S. intelligence analyst, said that American special services could have received a bonanza of intelligence as a result of the airliner's flight. "We are talking about a very cynical business here", he said.

DPRK OFFICIAL VISITS KIEV DURING STRUGGLE MONTH

SK200017 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] As has been reported earlier, the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. Forces from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the nation on a democratic basis is in progress in the Soviet Union. Rallies and meetings of public circles and Soviet-Korean friendship soirees are being held in various SSR's in connection with this month. A group of functionaries from the Korean Embassy led by Comrade [name indistinct], DPRK charge d'affaires to the USSR, arrived in Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, to participate in commemorative events hosted by the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. The Korean guests were received by Comrade Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

DRA REBELS REPORTED DEFEATED, SURRENDERING

PM191431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Gangs Routed"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 Jul -- Subunits of the DRA Armed Forces and Tsarandoy (people's militia) are continuing, with the active support of the local population, to strike against the counterrevolutionary gangs sent into Afghanistan from Pakistani and Iranian territory. BAKHTAR has reported that terrorist gangs have recently been crushed in Herat, Farah, Balkh, Takhar, and Lowgar Provinces. In Lowgar Province a gang of cutthroats belonging to the criminal ("Makhaze Melli") grouping has been destroyed. Approximately 23 bandits have been captured in Herat Province, and 20 in Takhar Province. Foreign-made weapons, supplies, and subversive literature, as well as certain documents indicating attempts by international imperialism and local reaction to intensify the undeclared war against the DRA have been seized in the suburbs of Mazar-e Sharif, Balkh Province's administrative center.

At the same time an increasing number of Afghans deceived by counterrevolutionary propaganda are realizing the hopelessness of their situation and the futility of the antipeople struggle. Aware of the decree by the Republic's Revolutionary Council Presidium granting amnesty to those who repent, they are voluntarily giving themselves up to the revolutionary authorities. Large groups of such people have given themselves in in Konduz, Ghazni, and certain other provinces. This process is increasingly becoming large in scale. It shows that no force, no matter who backs it, will succeed in returning the DRA to the dark days of feudalism.

DRA ARMED FORCES CRUSH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD200317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] As a result of a successfully conducted operation, the DRA Armed Forces -- with the active support of the population -- have exterminated 70 bandits from the Harakat-3, Enqalab-a, and Islami organizations in Paktia Province. The security forces also rendered harmless bandits in a number of districts in Parwan, Logar, and Nangarhar Provinces. A large quantity of U.S.-manufactured equipment, antitank and anti-infantry mines, and weapons were confiscated from them.

MOSCOW ON OPPRESSION OF AFGHAN 'FUGITIVES'

NC200819 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1400 GMT 19 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" feature]

[Text] TEHRAN TIMES published a letter on behalf of a branch of the Afghan counterrevolutionary organization Jami'at-e Elsmi-ye Afghanistan a few days ago and portrayed it as a message from Afghan fugitives living in Iran who allegedly support that organization -- that is, this band of brigands. Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes:

The emergence of this false letter in Tehran is a reaction to the appeal by the Organization for the Salvation of Afghan Fugitives in Iran to international organizations. In this appeal it was pointed out that for some years now a large group of Afghan fugitives has been kept in Iran and Pakistan by force, oppression, and ploys. Iran's ruling officials are trying to use these people for their own objectives.

As stressed in the appeal, the Afghans, who formerly lived in various areas of Iran, are forcibly sent to camps similar to those set up by Israel in south Lebanon. The Afghans, detained in these camps are either sent to the Iran-Iraq front to be killed or to Afghanistan to carry out subversive acts on behlf of the Jami'at-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan and other similar counterrevolutionary organizations. The appeal points out that those Afghans who refuse to participate in such operations are pitilessly executed by firing squads in the deserts near Zahedan and Taftan.

If you want to know what this so-called Jami'at-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan, the branch of which operates under the aegis of the local rule in Iran, is, you should read the article published in the 10 July issue of Kabul's [name indistinct] newspaper. In this article is published the correspondence between CIA representatives and the command of the armed groups of this organization. The U.S. masters ordered that brigand insurgents use grenades containing poisonous chemicals in Afghanistan, and take pictures of the wounded and interview them after using these horrific weapons. They intended to use such information for their seditious objectives and for making false accusations -- that is, the imaginary use of poisonous chemicals by the Afghan Armed Forces and the Soviet Armed Forces in Afghanistan -- for propaganda purposes.

You can see how the TEHRAN TIMES demagogically seeks the assistance of the United Nations and wants to acquaint international circles with the facts and simultaneously tries to aim slanders at the popular regime in the DRA and at the Soviet Union's policy in the DRA. Naturally, the TEHRAN TIMES, like the other official Iranian news organs, maintains a dramatic silence on the fact that in 1,814 schools and high schools and 142 hospitals and health centers have been destroyed in Afghanistan that dozens of mosques have been burned down, and that thousands of children, women, and old people have been pitilessly killed.

Naturally, the great majority of Afghan fugitives refrain from participating in such crimes against their nation. Thus far thousands of Afghans have responded to the DRA Government's appeal and returned to their homeland despite all the obstacles that have been placed in front of them, and are involved in peaceful work. Also, thousands of former members of counterrevolutionary groups and of groups of brigands; namely, former members of the Jami'at-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan, have used the general amnesty law declared by the DRA Government and returned to a peaceful and calm life.

In a report on the situation of Afghan fugitives abroad, BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY pointed out that the Pakistani and Iranian regimes should immediately and unconditionally remove all the obstacles that they have created for the return of Afghan fugitives to their homeland.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS SOLDIERS' FEATS IN DRA

PM190941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin report under the rubric "The Komsomol Character": "There Were Five of Them" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] "Our Komsomol Army," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, "devoutly preserves and augments the remarkable traditions of its fathers."

Weighty evidence of this is provided by the honorable fulfillment of their international duty by Komsomol servicemen today."

Today we publish a sketch about five valiant young servicemen.

The limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan [dateline] --...There were five of them -- five Soviet soldiers and sergeants, and an Afghan border subunit. That was all -- for many kilometers of this inaccessible mountain region. Gangs roamed there -- united with each other and disunited. They filtered across the border only a stone's throw away by secret caravan paths; they darted along the Afghan roads, mined them, and ran riot in the villages. Not a day went by without the border guards getting into a fight with bandits.

Our five were signalers. The commander had entrusted them with the tasks of communications for the Afghan border guards. A little house was their home and fortress.

The oldest inhabitant of the "post" was Sergeant Vasiliy Semenyuk. In May of last year he had made his way through to the border guards as part of an Afghan assault column on an armored carrier through a mountain ravine fortified by the rebels and in their opinion, impassable. The machine just managed to reach the little house and stop there "parked for the last time" as the guys themselves warmly and proudly said. The wheels and sides were pierced and mutilated. Only the people and the radio station were miraculously intact, which subsequently made it possible for the Afghan border guards to fulfill their tasks.

Last fall station chief Vasiliy Melnikov and driver-mechanic Gurali Tsitashvili were transferred to the reserve. Valiant servicemen. Both with Orders of the Red Star. Radio operator Vasiliy Semenyuk, who was with them when they broke through a dushman barrier of shells, bullets, and mines, received a medal "For Combat Services" and an engraved watch. When Melnikov left, there was no question of any other candidates for his place than Semenyuk.

A little later, Junior Sergeant Yevgeniy Korneyev -- section commander -- also left the "post." Jr Sgt Viktor Yankin flew in to replace him.

That leaves three others. I will tell you about them.

Jr Sgt Valentin Goncharuk is from Makeyevka in Donetsk Oblast.

Vitaliy Malyshkin came to serve in Afghanistan from the city of Shevchenko on the Caspian. Small, bespectacled, not at all the heroic type. But it was of him that Vasiliy Semenyuk -- a man of few words, but perhaps the most thoughtful of the five -- was to say later: "A real soldier. You can absolutely rely on him."

Private Viktor Markin, with a Bryansk rural accent. Not, perhaps, always very well organized in day-to-day matters, but what presence of mind he displayed at the critical moment!

Viktor Yankin is right, a thousand times right, when he speaks of his comrades, of who they are. But somewhere in his words the idea creeps in that the guys who come to serve here are in some way special. I can hardly agree with Viktor there. Different kinds of people come here to serve. Ordinary people, that is. They become unusual here.

I have in front of me a letter from Liepaja. From the Kovalishin family: Ivan Petrovich, a lieutenant colonel in the militia and chief of the city's internal affairs section, and his wife Payya Erikovna. They are the Yankin's neighbors.

"Viktor was notable for his independence and industriousness," Payya Erikovna writes. "He loves football, plays the guitar, is very sympathetic when people are in trouble."

Viktor named his schoolteacher Lyutsiya Ivanovna Sharandova as being among those who taught him in life. "She worked all her life" -- that is the highest praise coming from Yankin. Later, I. Ya. Ansfeld, team leader at the Liepaja City Electrical Installation Directorate, where Viktor worked after vocational and technical school, made a deep impression on his life as well. Now he takes company commander Major Yuriy Petrovich Lyaukin as his model.

Vasiliy Semenyuk, as he said, owes everything in life to his parents -- Galina Petrovna and Petr Ivanovich. "They are simple people: My mother is a kolkhoz member, a link leader, and father is a railroad mechanic. They are production frontrunners. Mother is a deputy on our rural soviet in Demchin. In Zhitomir Oblast. Father has been in the newspapers several times."

The other servicemen in this quintet grew up in similar families, where work comes first.

It so happened that it became necessary to leave the little house. Jr Sgt Yankin, as senior member of the group responsible for everything and everyone, and Sgt Semenyuk, as chief of the main radio station, thus had the right to take an independent decision.

But the choice of options for how to act was narrowed to a minimum by the circumstances: They did not learn of the need to leave until it was too late. A large group of rebels -- several hundred "bayonets" -- had already cut off their house from the Afghan subunit's positions under cover of the gathering darkness. True, there was still time to leave, but, they could not do that because of their responsibility for maintaining communication, safekeeping the radio equipment, and ensuring that the equipment did not get into the wrong hands.

Leaving meant blowing up the armored carrier, destroying all the communications equipment on the premises, and thus cutting the only thread which ran through the high mountain ranges to link the Afghan border guards subunit with the "outside world." Nobody at the center would know what the situation was on the border if that link were cut. Not to mention giving the border guards their instructions.

Joining up with the border guards at that moment -- the more so as it was getting dark -- would not be particularly difficult, and the signalers were guaranteed to stay alive. But what about tomorrow? The border guards would lose their communications. The border was close at hand, and the rebels had no problems with reinforcements -- men, weapons, ammunition...

Yankin and Semenyuk weighed up all the "pros" and "cons"; "We'll stay!"

They had to have a great deal of faith in themselves and each other to make that decision.

And the five soldiers and sergeants started preparing all-around defenses...

... Night was falling. A chilling, anxious night: What would happen? Everything that could be removed from the armored carrier was removed and taken into the house. They assembled it in one place and put explosives around it. They also primed the armored carriers for detonation.

"We will only blow it up when it is clear that there is no other way out." Following this order from Yankin, they all dispersed, each to his window.

Semenyuk and Markin on the ground floor -- so as to be near the armored carrier at all times. For Semenyuk, it was part of himself. Its armor saved the sergeant once. Now he would give his life to prevent the dushmans from taking the vehicle.

And they did not let anyone get past. True, a couple did manage to get as far as the stairway, but only as far as the stairway

Yankin, Goncharuk, and Malyshkin defended the second floor.

I do not know exactly whose names the soldiers whispered that night. I do not know whether they ranked the names of their commanders alongside their fathers' names. But I am firmly convinced of one thing: Invisibly present with the servicemen were Lieutenant Colonels V. Ignatenok and V. Shchigolev; Maj Yu. Lyaukin; Captain V. Khludnev; Senior Lieutenants I. Nigmatullin and V. Fokin...Their presence was manifested in the combat skill of the fighters they taught and trained, in their ability not to bend under the weight of circumstances, their capacity not to lose their presence of mind at a time of mortal danger.

That night there was one half hour which was the most agonizing and terrible because of the uncertainty. Suddenly the gunfire fell silent everywhere. It was quiet at the Afghan border guards' positions as well. "What if the dushmans have captured them?" That thought was the first, despite all the sober calculations and arguments. If that was what had happened, the rebels would not have much trouble dealing with their "fortress."

The soldiers assembled. They called it an open Komsomol meeting: Markin was not a member of the Komsomol at the time. Yankin took the chair as the senior in rank and as a Komsomol committee members. Instead of protocol, they kept -- far more lasting than any written record -- a chilling memory: each put a grenade in his pocket -- as a last resort; they bade each other a terse, manly farewell, and separated, each to his "embrasure"...

...The firing which broke out at the border guards' positions, the renewed hail of mines, were greeted with relief: the garrison was fighting...

The dushmans were driven back toward morning.

I flew in to visit the Afghan border guards 3 weeks later. Nobody was living in the signalers' house now. The dushmans were firing at it for 7 hours straight from two guns, mortars, and grenade-throwers, not counting machineguns and submachineguns.

I did not find the five who had sustained the seige of fire at the "post": their replacement had come. Yankin and Goncharuk were unlucky. It seemed the worst thing was that they caught the force of an exploding grenade that broke through the wall. They were both in the hospital. Markin had returned to his unit and Semenyuk was on a mission. And Vitaliy Malyshkin, I was told, is no longer with us...a dushman mine exploded under the armored carrier he was driving just 12 days after that memorable night.

I also learned that Semenyuk has been admitted to the party and Markin to the Komsomol. Yankin has been elected secretary of a Komsomol organization. He took part in the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

They say that circumstances can light up a man for an instant. That instant was the trial to which fate subjected the five Soviet servicemen, showing that they acted as duty demands: Conscientiously and honorably!

U.S.-PRC-PAKISTAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION EXAMINED

LD191935 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Commentary by Yevgeniy Nikolayev]

[Excerpts] A report on Sino-Pakistani cooperation in the nuclear sphere published by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA recently attracted public attention in India. However, the report dealt not only with Pakistan's nuclear program. Alarming as it is, the program was analyzed in the light of the emerging Sino-American ties in the field of nuclear technology. A relevant bilateral agreement was initialled on 30 April in the course of President Reagan's visit to Beijing. However, there is a delay in submitting the agreement to the United States Congress for consideration. The reason for this is that the agreement fails to guarantee that American nuclear technology will not be acceptable [as heard] to countries seeking to create nuclear potential. These countries include Pakistan first of all.

In this connection the Indian media, in particular THE TIMES OF INDIA have published numerous data giving a new insight into nuclear cooperation involving Washington, Beijing, and Islamabad. They refer to a document submitted to the United States Senate by the deputy leader of the Senate's Democratic minority, Alan Cranston. The document makes it clear that Pakistan, with the aid of the uranium enrichment plant secretly built in Kahuta, will be able to manufacture 30 uraniam bombs by 1990. To this quantity one plutonium bomb will be added annually by the plant for originating nuclear fuel under construction in Chasma. Besides another powerful installation for enriching uranium is under construction at the underground facility outside Multan. Pakistan's nuclear preparations have given rise to alarm in India, the more so as this involves the danger of Pakistan obtaining nuclear weapons that might be used without preliminary tests. The uranium bombs the Kahuta plant is capable of producing are of the same type as the American bombs that reduced to ashes the Japanese city of Hiroshima on 6 August 1945.

All this can't fail to give rise to serious apprehension in connection with the agreement on nuclear cooperation signed between the United States and China. The agreement was presented by the Washington administration as a major element of President Reagan's visit to China and as a trump card in his election campaign. As for America's military industrial complex, it links with the agreement its plan for getting from China $20 billion worth of orders for the deliveries of nuclear equipment and technology. It becomes clear that the agreement President Reagan initialled during his visit to China poses a violation of America's international commitment in the field of nonproliferating nuclear arms. Besides, China's officials have refused outright to give guarantees that they will not hand American nuclear technology over to third countries, which was reaffirmed by Defense Minister Zhang Aiping in the course of his recent trip to the United States. All this shows that Washington encourages the nuclear ambitions of those circles in Asia whose conduct puts international security in jeopardy.

PAKISTANI 'NUCLEAR AMBITIONS,' U.S. ROLE CRITICIZED

PM181453 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 18 July 1984 carries on page 5 a 1,500-word article by international observer M. Nepesov about Pakistan's 'nuclear ambitions,' entitled "The Pakistani Crime Story." Noting the recent arrest at Houston Airport of a Pakistani agent who reportedly tried to smuggle out atom bomb components, the author recalls similar incidents in the past and criticizes military aid, especially U.S. military aid to Pakistan. He writes: "The United States, FRG, Britain, and even France, while putting up a pretense of condemning Islamabad's nuclear ambitions, have in fact created a material and technical base for their implementation."

The author claims that the United States is turning a blind eye because it needs Pakistan "as a 'reliable ally' in the area as a counterweight to the Soviet Union," and he continues: "At the instigation of the Washington authorities, Pakistan has been turned into the main bridgehead for subversive operations against democratic Afghanistan. The question of siting Pentagon bases in the country is being discussed. U.S. centers for electronic surveillance, serviced by U.S. specialists, already operate in five cities. With their help the territories of the USSR, India, Afghanistan, and the Persian Gulf countries are being 'combed.' Looking at Pakistan in the light of its military-political interests in Asia, Washington politicians deliberately 'fail to notice' that the race to build nuclear weapons has entered an extremely dangerous stage in that country."

INDIA'S GANDHI RESHUFFLES CABINET POSITIONS

LD191644 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi July 19 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today made a reshuffle in the government. A communique from the Presidential Palace says that the prime minister assumed the guidance of the work of the Ministry of External Affairs. P.V. Narasimha Rao who had held the post of minister of external affairs became minister of home affairs. Former Minister of Home Affairs Prakash Chandra Sethi was appointed minister of planning. Local observers stress that reorganization of the government is aimed at promoting the activisation of the country's foreign policy and also at ensuring a stable internal development.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRK'S CHAN SI

Comparison of Agreement Signing Attendees

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 July carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report on the signing on 17 July of an agreement between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea calling for the establishment of a Soviet-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission for trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The PRAVDA report, entitled "On an Official Visit," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 18 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 2, revealing that the signing was also attended by "N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials" on the Soviet side and by "the Kampuchean officials accompanying" Chan Si.

Departs Moscow for Dushanbe

LD192229 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report over video]

[Text] Chan Si, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, left Moscow today for Dushanbe. He is paying an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At Vnukova Airport, which was bedecked with the state flags of the two countries, Chan Si was seen off by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [Video shows Tikhonov and Chan Si advancing across airport tarmac followed by a dozen officials. An officer presents arms. Shot of a military band. Close-up of Tikhonov and Chan Si]

The honor guard commander delivered his report. The PRK and Soviet Union national anthems were played. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Chan Si inspected the honor guard comprised of Soviet servicemen. [Video shows Chan Si shaking hands with dignitaries standing in line]

The guest was also seen off by Comrades Nuriyev and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, Comrades Bugayev, Yelyutin, and Mesyats; and other officials. Representatives of the working people of Moscow were among those saying farewell. [Video shows Chan Si shaking hands with Ponomarev]

In his tour of the country Chan Si is accompanied by Comrade Karavayev, a USSR minister; Comrade Bostorin, the USSR ambassador in the PRK;and other officials. [Video shows Chan Si waving from the top of the aircraft steps and the aircraft taking off]

Chan Si arrived in Dushanbe later today.

Meets Officials Upon Arrival

LD191122 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Dushanbe July 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chan Si and officials accompanying him on the tour have been cordially welcomed by working people in Tajikistan, a Republic in Soviet Central Asia.

At Dushanbe Airport, the guests were welcomed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Tajikistan Kakhar Makhkamov and other officials. The delegations from the friendly country will stay for three days in Tajikistan.

'MORE ACTIVE' U.S. POLICY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA NOTED

LD192333 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1825 GMT 19 Jul 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov; presenter-read commentary]

[Text] The State Department chief, Shultz, has completed a 2-week trip around Southeast Asia. I shall recall that he visited Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, and the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, where he participated in the ASEAN foreign ministers conference.

The Reagan administration has recently been making its policy in that region more active. Vice President Bush and Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, have also been there. The Shultz trip was the latest in the succession of Washington's political acts in Southeast Asia. One of its primary tasks was to bring pressure to bear on the ASEAN countries and to make them agree with the American idea of creating a wide-ranging military-political alliance in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin. According to Washington's calculations, the American military presence in the Pacific and Indian Oceans will serve as the basis for this alliance, and the threadbare myth about the Soviet threat will serve as a propaganda screen. However, Shultz did not achieve the desired results. This region, too, can well see where the Reagan administration is leading matters in the international arena -- to confrontation and an expansion of American political and military influence. Shultz was told in Malaysia and Indonesia that the ASEAN countries prefer to concentrate their efforts on the development of their national economies and equitable international trade, which, incidentally, are being hindered by the United States' discriminatory measures. Malaysian Prime Minister bin Mohamed let Shultz understand that he sees no threat on the part of the Soviet Union, and as for the military threat to the region, the Malaysian leader opined that it comes first and foremost from China, for it is precisely the United States which is striving to strengthen Beijing's military potential, which is evoking growing concern in the countries of Southeast Asia.

One should particularly dwell on the results of Shultz' visit to New Zealand. Washington hoped that there would be no obstacles here for American diplomacy, for both the Australian and New Zealand leaders had previously willingly gone along with the United States in supporting their militarist course in the region. The New Zealand Labor Party won a victory 5 days ago in the parliamentary election. It pledged in its election program to ban the calls of American ships carrying nuclear weapons and to review the conditions for Wellington's participation in the ANZUS bloc. This event aroused unconcealed irritation in Washington. Alarm broke out that if the New Zealand Laborites were to implement their election promises, ANZUS could fall apart in the same way that the SEATO bloc once fell apart. A representative of the American delegation at the ANZUS session directly stated that the Reagan government is annoyed and losing its patience. Shultz himself tried to frighten the New Zealand Laborites by saying that their country would be defenseless before the imaginery Soviet threat if they insist on halting access to New Zealand ports for American ships carrying nuclear weapons. The traditional American threat of possible sanctions against New Zealand was also set in motion. The American secretary of state held a meeting with David Lange, the prime minister elect of New Zealand just before his flight from Wellington. According to American journalists, this was not an easy conversation. Washington promised that American ships carrying nuclear missiles will not call at New Zealand ports during the next 6 months. The White House evidently understood the crude pressure on the New Zealand Government could have undesirable consequences for United States interests in that region. For this reason Washington is attempting to get its own way by diplomatic methods behind the scenes.

As the Australian paper AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW -- which expresses the opinion of Australian business circles which are closely linked with the United States -- writes, the hawks of the Reagan administration understand the problems of the New Zeland Government so poorly that they will persistently bring crude pressure to bear upon it. And, in the opinion of the paper, this can only lead to the undermining of U.S. interests in New Zeland.

BEGLOV ON NEW ZEALAND, ANZUS ALIGNMENT

LD192208 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Spartak Beglov of the APN news agency considers the session in Wellington, New Zeland of the military alignment comprising that country, Australia and the United States, and this is what he writes:

The session of ANZUS took place immediately after the Labor Party won the parliamentary election in New Zealand. The party had promised the voters to prohibit all ships carrying nuclear weapons from calling at ports of New Zeland and to promote the idea of nuclear free zone in the southern Pacific. But just as soon as the United States secretary of state, George Shultz, arrived for the session, he declared there was no point in the existence of ANZUS unless it guaranteed a United States nuclear presence in the region, and especially unless warships carrying nuclear weapons were allowed to call at New Zeland's ports. The session's final communique leaves no doubt that the United States intends to pressure New Zeland into a change of policy.

There have been rumors of possible trade and other sanctions against New Zealand whose economy leans heavily on foreign trade and notably on exports to the United States. For Washington, all countries in the Far East and the Pacific from Japan to New Zealand have a value only as unsinkable aircraft carriers. Its chief concern is that the United States ships with nuclear weapons should be able to call at ports of New Zealand and Australia whenever they wish. To justify this it talks of protecting New Zealand and Australia from a Soviet threat, but anyone in his right senses understands there is no such threat, it's nothing but an invention of the United States.

The time has come for the New Zealanders to face up to two inconstestable facts. The alleged Soviet threat is a myth and Washington's policy could have suicidal consequences for them, which are (?that it) reduces allies of the United States to nuclear hostages. The recent parliamentary elections in New Zealand have revealed that New Zealanders have no desire to get involved in Washington's nuclear strategy in any way whatsoever.

SRV'S PHAM HUNG SCORES U.S., PRC 'SUBVERSION'

PM191231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Against the Undermining of Security"]

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Jul -- A conference devoted to questions of the struggle against the multitiered subversive activity of socialist Vietnam's enemies has been held here, with representatives of various departments and ministries of the Republic and mass public organizations taking part.

Addressing the conference, Pham Hung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV Interior Minister, stressed that the American imperialists and Chinese expansionists have virtually launched an undeclared war against the Vietnamese people and are carrying out subversive actions against the SRV which affect the economy, politics, culture, and ideology.

The Vietnamese people, who have defended their freedom and independence in bloody wars, will not permit the motherland's security or public order to be subverted and will close ranks even more tightly around the illustrious communist party, Pham Hung stressed.

GORBACHEV, RUSAKOV AT POLISH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD191815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Fraternal relations and all-around cooperation are constantly developing between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. This was noted at a solemn meeting of representatives of working people of Moscow devoted to the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland. It was held today in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns.

In the presidium were: Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [as heard], Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, state, and public organizations. Also present at the meeting was Kociolek, ambassador of Poland to the Soviet Union.

POLISH-USSR FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION LAUDED

PM191125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Abiding Importance"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jul -- Alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR have had and continue to have abiding importance for the Polish people in the postwar period and guarantee the Polish People's Republic's successful, all-round development, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

It is alliance with the USSR, the PZPR Central Committee organ emphasizes, which is the guarantee of Poland's security, independence, and territorial integrity within new historical and fair borders. Thanks to this, Poland has taken a fitting place in the present-day world. The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period through 2000 signed in Moscow by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was renewed confirmation of the mutual desire to strengthen all-around cooperation.

The stepping up of revanchist aspirations in the FRG, the growth of Bonn's militarist tendencies, and its desire to constantly have new types of armaments, including medium-range and long-range missiles and strategic bombers, are a grave threat to security and peace in Europe. They are giving rise to resolute protest in Poland.

The Polish People's Republic has made and will continue to make its contribution to ensuring the relaxation of tension in international relations.

PRAVDA REVIEWS POLISH BOOK ON U.S. PROPAGANDA

PM191023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[L. Chausov article under the rubric "We Report the Details": "Using the Weapon of Facts"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Recently, I read an article in PRAVDA by Polish publicist J. Kraszewski on U.S. propaganda aggression against Poland, which mentioned the publication 'U.S. Policy Toward Poland in Light of Facts and Documents.' Could you provide more details about it?" -- P. Shinkarenko, Moscow.

This anthology was published this year and immediately attracted the attention of the Polish public. The book was quickly sold out. The reader's interest attests to the publication's undoubted topicality. The urgent need for a documented analysis of American policy toward Poland (or rather, against Poland) has been dictated by quite obvious circumstances: the United States has pursued and is continuing to pursue an aggressive line aimed at undermining the foundations of Polish society, insulting the Poles' national dignity, and violating Poland's sovereignty. Moreover, the United States has assumed an unseemly role as the organizer of unfriendly and frequently also frankly hostile actions by the NATO countries against the Polish people.

Published by the Polish Institute of International Relations and the Institute for the Study of Modern Problems of Capitalism, the book uses numerous facts and documents to analyze in detail the U.S. Administration's anti-Polish actions over a period of 4 years. It points out, for example, the following feature of these actions: The desire to impart the broadest possible international resonance to the "Polish issue and to blow it up in order to inspire some measures to "isolate" Poland from the international community. The United States shamelessly imposes its diktat on the NATO allies with regard to Poland and conducts an anti-Polish campaign at international forums and conferences.

Despite false claims of noninterference, the book states, the American pressure on the other NATO countries had as its objective prompting the Natoites to influence the state of affairs in the sovereign socialist state in the spirit the United States wanted. It was precisely "at the prompting" of the United States that the North Atlantic bloc appropriated the "right" to discuss Poland's internal problems. It was precisely at U.S. instigation, the publication points out, that Western figures repeatedly undertook attempts to make the very future of East-West relations dependent on the course of events in Poland.

One section of the book tells of the propaganda aggression unleashed against Poland, which Washington organized and keeps under its control. The course of confrontation taken by U.S. foreign policy propaganda demonstrates a total departure from the generally accepted standards of international relations. The unbridled anti-Polish campaign in the Western press was orchestrated from Washington, and the tone of that ballyhoo was set by American propaganda departments, which shamelessly falsified information on the situation in Poland, distorted facts, and did not disdain lies and slander.

Here, radio propaganda was used as one of the big guns in the "psychological war" against Poland. The hornet's nests of the Radio Free Europe and VOA radio saboteurs, known for their ties with the CIA, drone on day and night. They transmit their inflammatory Polish-language broadcasts around the clock. Their commentaries and assessments of events are designed to manipulate public opinion in a spirit advantageous to U.S. imperialist circles, namely, "the worse, the better!" The extracts and documents cited in the anthology graphically confirm the subversive nature of American propaganda.

Suffice it to say that direct instructions to the counterrevolutionary underground have repeatedly been broadcast over the air: how to organize public conflicts "more effectively," how to impart a mass nature to them...

The following fact, for example, indicates what crafty methods bourgeois propagandists use. The USIA jointly concocted a spurious movie with Britain's BBC and West German radio. The movie, "Poland: Two Winter Weeks," was shot in the mines... of Virginia, but was passed off as a story of some Polish miners' strikes. It was shown simultaneously in the United States, Britain, the FRG, and the Netherlands at the beginning of 1983.

The book, which exposes in the cogent language of documents, the intrigues of U.S. imperialism against a sovereign socialist country, has been highly appraised by the Polish public. Is this not the reason why its success in Poland and even the very fact of its publication are being hushed up in the West? Not that this is hard to understand, because the anthology is right on target and exposes the perfidy and aggressiveness of U.S. policy in international relations.

CSSR STATEMENT ON WEU DECISION REPORTED

LD200233 Moscow TASS in English 2358 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 19 TASS -- Czechoslovakia expresses concern over the decision of the Western European Union which opens to the FRG the road to the creation and deployment of its own offensive armaments: strategic bomber aviation and long-range missiles, says a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic circulated here today.

This decision contradicts the commitments stemming from the international treaties and agreements which guarantee that a threat to neighbouring countries and the whole world will never come from German land again.

The decision of the Western European Union, the statement says, was adopted after the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles had been started in the FRG territory with the consent of the authorities, and in conditions when a wave of revanchism mounted in that country which is shown by the recent gathering of the "Association of Sudettan Germans" held in Munich. Moreover, when the FRG defence minister was recently on a visit in the United States he reached agreement on West Germany's purchase of new missile systems.

Such actions threaten directly the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as a country bordering on the FRG and weaken the mainstays of European security. Therefore Czechoslovakia believes it is duty bound to express serious concern about such developments and to demand that the FRG should observe international obligations.

USSR, ROMANIA SIGN GAS INDUSTRY AGREEMENT

LD192128 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- An intergovernmental agreement on cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania in the construction of surface facilities at a gas condensate deposit in the USSR in 1984-1988 was signed here today. This deposit situated in Turkmenia will be worked out with the use of Soviet and Romanian equipment. The USSR, on its part, will be supplying Romania with additional volumes of natural gas.

Prospects of the participation of Romanian organizations in the construction of other projects of the gas industry on the Soviet Union's territory were discussed during the talks.

It was stressed during the signing of the agreement that it is a first step in the implementation of arrangements on the further development of Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation reached during the recent meeting in Moscow between Konstantin Chernenko and Nicolae Ceausescu.

HUNGARIAN ARMY YOUTH WORKERS VISIT SOVIET UNION

PM191035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "With a View To Exchanging Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Hungarian Community Youth League workers from the Hungarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant Colonel T. Szabo, chief of the youth department and deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army for Communist Youth League Work, was in our country on a visit 8 through 12 July at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The Hungarian guests familiarized themselves with the work experience of a number of political organizers and Komsomol organizations in the communist education of young people in the Army. Great attention was devoted to the work of Komsomol organizations in implementing the recommendations of the 5th All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations and the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. The guests visited the museum of "V.I. Lenin's Office and Apartment in the Kremlin" and the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center and familiarized themselves with the sights of the hero cities of Moscow and Kiev. The delegation's members took part in the ceremonial session devoted to the 60th anniversary of naming the Komsomol for V.I. Lenin.

The delegation was received by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The delegation left for home 13 July.

FURTHER ON FRENCH GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLING

PRAVDA on Cabinet Changes

PM191340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "New Premier Appointed"]

[Text] Paris, 18 Jul -- President F. Mitterrand of France has appointed L.Fabius, until now minister of industry and research, as the country's new premier. The appointment was made after former head of government P. Mauroy submitted his cabinet's resignation to the president yesterday evening. He had been premier since 21 May 1981, right after F. Mitterrand's election as president of the Republic.

L. Fabius embarked on forming a new cabinet. In a brief statement following his appointment, he declared that he will seek to renew the country and unite all French people.

The change of the head of government has come a month after the European Parliament elections in France, at which the left-wing forces lost ground. These results were evidence of dissatisfaction with the government's policy, which has been unable to halt the rise of unemployment or the drop in living standards and has not fulfilled all the pledges made by F. Mitterrand when he was elected president. The situation has been further complicated by the furious campaign launched by the right-wing opposition against the government coalition and the French Communist Party [PCF].

The PCF Politburo held a session immediately following the news of the government's resignation to review the situation.

The PCF expresses growing concern in connection with the exacerbation of the problems that caused the left-wing forces to lose ground at the European Parliament elections a month ago. The party deems it necessary for the government to take measures to solve the problems facing the country in the spheres of employment, rights and liberties, the growth of production, education, the population's purchasing power, and so on.

The PCF organ L'HUMANITE points out in an editorial today that the new government must respond to the expectations of the majority of French people by taking the path of adopting effective and large-scale measures to increase employment by modernizing and boosting production.

New Cabinet Announced

LD191417 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Paris July 19 TASS -- The composition of the new French Government formed by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has been announced here.

Claude Cheysson has kept the post of minister for external relations, Charles Hernu that of minister of defence. Pierre Beregovoy has become minister of economy, finance and budget. He replaced in this post Jacques Delors who will assume, as of January 1, 1985, the post of president of the Commission of the European Communities, the executive body of the Common Market. Pierre Joxe has become minister of the Interior and Decentralisation. He replaced in this post Gaston Defferre who has been appointed minister of state of planning and area planning.

As it was already reported, the French Communist Party decided not to participate in the new cabinet, while remaining among the ruling majority in parliament.

The first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the new composition will be held this evening.

PCF Will Not Participate

LD191413 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Paris July 19 TASS -- Charles Fiterman, secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, former transport minister in the government of Pierre Mauroy, said here in the morning today, that at the plenary meeting of its Central Committee, the French Communist Party decided not to join in the cabinet, which is now being formed by the new Prime Minister Laurent Fabius. Charles Fiterman stressed that a delegation of the French Communist Party, who visited the new prime minister yesterday, had not got a satisfactory answer on the problem of policy in the field of employment. The French Communist Party sees no measure that could stop the growth of unemployment, said Fiterman. The French Communist Party, he pointed out, at the same time remains among the ruling majority.

Marchais Statement

LD190206 Moscow TASS in English 2336 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Paris July 19 TASS -- The French Communist Party has decided not to participate in the government of Laurent Fabius, while remaining in the ruling majority. A decision to this effect was announced after the plenary meeting today of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party convened to discuss the political situation, which has emerged as a result of resignation of the Pierre Mauroy government. The plenary meeting has passed a statement saying that this government effect a changeover in its course, which has resulted in a growth of unemployment, a slow-down of economic activities, a drop in the purchasing power of the population and other adverse consequences, in particular in the field of education. Big capital closes going businesses, resorts to a mass reduction of jobs, is engaged in an offensive against the social gains of the working people.

The Communist Party, it is pointed out in the statement, remains convinced that the sole way out of the present situation is through achieving the objectives, for which Frenchmen voted in 1981. It proposes economic recovery on the basis of growth, development of scientific-technical research, effective management excluding a waste of funds, a considerable reduction of unemployment and maintaining the living standards and pay rates. All this should be reflected in the budget of 1985.

Regrettably, the document points out, the statements by the new prime minister do not give a positive answer to the set questions. It has been learnt that it is planned to carry on the austerity policy, which will result in a further deterioration of the position of the working people, the growth of unemployment.

Under the conditions, which shaped [as received] we do not consider that we have the right to create in millions of Frenchmen an illusion that we could live up to their expectations within the present government. We refuse to mislead both them and ourselves, the authors of the document point out.

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party has simultaneously reaffirmed that the Communists will carry on the struggle for the unity of Frenchmen against the intrigues of the right-wing forces, will make every effort to contribute to progress in all possible fields. If the necessary conditions are created, the statement says, the Communists will be ready to resume their participation in the government.

In the course of consultations with the country's political figures before forming the cabinet, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius received a delegation of the French Communist Party led by its General Secretary Georges Marchais. In a statement for the press Georges Marchais pointed out that the French Communists "have quite explicitly put to the foreground issues pertaining to the future economic policy." "We hold", the general secretary of the French Communist Party said, "that it is necessary to embark resolutely on the path of industrial growth, which will make it possible to halt the growth of unemployment and start reducing it."

CYPRUS, TURKISH COMMUNITY AGREE TO TALK

LD191432 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Nicosia July 19 TASS -- The Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the leadership of the Turkish community have accepted the invitation of U.N. Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar to send their representatives to Vienna for participation in talks on a quest of ways for a settlement of the Cyprus issue. The Republic of Cyprus will be represented in Vienna by its Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou, and the Turkish community -- by its representative for foreign affairs N. Ertekuen.

Talks with the participation of the U.N. secretary general are to open on August 7 this year.

USSR PLANS MAJOR $2 BILLION DEAL WITH FIAT

AU191922 Rome ANSA in English 1912 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, July 19 -- The Soviet Union is planning to buy equipment and plant worth a billion and a half rubles, equivalent to almost two billion dollars, from the Turin-based auto multinational, Fiat, Fiat Managing-Director Cesare Romiti announced here today.

Speaking with reports as he wound up a visit, Romiti said the figure was mentioned by Soviet Prime Minister Minister Nikolay Tikhonov in person when he received the delegation of Fiat officials at the Kremlin yesterday.

The deal will be worth about double what it would now cost to build the Togliattigrad auto plant that Fiat set up for the Soviet Union in the late sixties and early seventies.

Romiti, whose boss, Fiat President Gianni Agnelli, was here until yesterday, said Tikhonov reviewed the various areas in which Fiat could realize cooperation agreements with Soviet state commissions. According to the Fiat official, the Soviet Union is facing increasingly acute labor shortages so Tikhonov insisted on the need to automatize manufacturing and "to do so quickly".

"Tikhonov," Romiti declared, "said automation is now a question of absolute priority for the Soviet Union, which intends to make a maximum effort in this direction".

According to Romiti, Tikhonov also gave yet another authoritative confirmation of the Soviet pledge to spend in Italy all the money it earns from the sale of extra Siberian natural gas to ENI, the Italian public-sector oil group.

During their stay here, Agnelli and Romiti signed a first contract for about forty million dollars to supply automatic and robotized welding lines for the factory which produces the Soviet Zaporozhets motor-car. Earlier in the visit, the two sides signed four framework-agreements for technical and scientific cooperation. They were with the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology and the Ministries for the Auto Industry, for Machine Tools, and for the production of Tractors and Agricultural Machinery. These are the areas in which the Italian group expects to firm up major deals -- according to Agnelli, "very rapidly".

Negotiations are already going on for a factory to produce engines of up to 500 h.p. to power agricultural machinery, for the provision of equipment for a factory to make earth-moving equipment, and for a production line to make gear boxes and transmissions for the aeronautical industry. In numerous other sectors, Fiat is currently committed to drawing up technical studies and commercial offers for the Soviet Union, Italian sources said.

FRG SCORED FOR SENDING AID TO EL SALVADOR

LD200259 Moscow TASS in English 0026 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

During a three-day official visit to Bonn by "President" of Salvador Duarte, the West German Government announced its decision to grant to his regime 18 million dollars as "aid".

The Salvadoran dictatorship has long been waging a criminal war of extermination of its own people. It is to blame for the death of about 50 thousand people in the past three and a half years. This has long been known well all over the world, also in West Germany. The recent sham "presidential elections" as a result of which Duarte who had once acted as the junta's head, became head of the Salvadoran regime again, does not change the state of things, for wholesale terror of the ruling clique against the peaceful population continues unabated.

And millions of dollars that official Bonn now grants to Duarte mean actually an open support for state-sponsored terrorism.

It is not for nothing that this decision of the Bonn government caused so acute protests of broad sections of the public in the Federal Republic of Germany itself. The biggest opposition parties and democratic organizations condemned this decision.

By openly supporting the criminal Salvadoran regime, the Kohl-Genscher government showed again the readiness to follow blindly in the wake of the militaristic course of the Reagan administration in the international arena. Bonn hastened to support its senior partner in NATO in its Salvadoran venture, even though Washington's Central American policy is disapproved of by the public opinion of Western Europe.

Now the Duarte regime will be able to use for the war against its people not only U.S. but also West German funds. And official Bonn will now bear the responsibility alongside the White House for the death of peaceful people in Salvador.

FRG'S NEED TO PRODUCE STRATEGIC ARMS QUESTIONED

LD171216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 16 Jul 84

["In Whose Interests?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (TASS) -- The Soviet Union has explained its position on the West European Union's removal of restrictions on the production of strategic bomber aircraft and long-range missiles by the FRG. Vladimir Arsentyev writes on this topic in SELSKAYA ZHIZN'S international notes.

In a memorandum to the FRG Government is is directly stated: "The FRG has the potential of creating and deploying its own long-range offensive weapons capable of threatening the security, not only of its neighbors, but also of states far from the FRG." In other words, a qualitatively new situation is being created on the European Continent, a situation which undermines the Postdam Agreement, the Moscow Treaty, and so on.

It should be recalled that the FRG, one of the successors to the Third Reich, took a solemn pledge in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement: A threat to neighboring states and to the world as a whole will never again originate from German soil." Nobody has freed, nor can free, the FRG Government from this pledge to the peoples of Europe and to its own people.

Assurances by the FRG Government that it is not about to take advantage of the opportunities granted to it by the Western European Union decision, appear strange and unconvincing at the very least. In this connection, the logical question arises: Why did the FRG Government itself request the lifting of all restrictions on the production of any kinds of armaments if it is not going to subsequently produce them?

It is well-known in politics that the most important thing is not words but deeds. And the deeds of the FRG Government can only put the Soviet people on their guard. Every time the FRG has obtained the lifting of one restriction or another, it has used the opportunity to build up its military potential, which has long exceeded reasonable FRG defense requirements. Can it really be regarded as fortuitous that this new dangerous step is being taken by the FRG Government directly following the start of deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons on the country's territory targeted on the USSR and its allies?

These are links in the integrated chain of the plan for NATO's "rearmament", of the line toward a sharp build-up and modernization not only of nuclear, but also of conventional armed forces and weapons.

It emerges that in this case, the interests of the advocates of a tough line in relations with the Soviet Union, of the military-industrial complexes on both sides of the Atlantic, coincide. However, it is clear even to the most innocent person that the policy aimed at turning the FRG into a bridgehead for inflicting a first strike and providing itself with its own offensive weapons does not at all accord with repeated assurances about the purely defensive nature of FRG military doctrine and its Army.

This trend forces one to ponder the aims being pursued here. This is all the more well-founded since nobody is threatening the FRG, no one has any territorial claims on it.

The great French writer Romain Rolland once said: "You begin to understand something about life only by coming up against its sharp corners." It is to be hoped that Bonn will begin to realize that something can be achieved in politics only when one considers not only one's own interests, but the interests of others, as well stresses V. Arsentyev in conclusion.

HITLER DEATH ATTEMPT USED TO JUSTIFY REVANCHISM

LD192044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The conservative FRG ruling circles and the bourgeois mass news media are exploiting tomorrow's 40th anniversary of the Hitler assassination attempt to justify the policy of anticommunism and revanchism. The association of persons persecuted under nazism, the Union of Anti-Fascists, notes that in Bonn, those who took part in the 20 July plot are being feted almost as the forefathers of NATO, the Common Market, and the policy of confrontation with the countries of socialism.

The politicians of the CDU-CSU have even contrived to use the testament of the plotters to justify the siting of new American nuclear missiles, for which they have given their unconditional assent. This interpretation of the events of 20 July 1944 is being resisted by the progressive circles of the FRG. They emphasize above all that the anti-Hitler plot was a direct expression of the profound crisis the Nazi regime found itself in under the powerful strikes of the Soviet Army, which played a decisive role in defeating fascism. A way out of that crisis, however, was sought in various ways. The 20 July movement, UNSERE ZEIT writes, was very contradictory and heterogeneous. Bourgeois historians and politicians habitually reduce the entire antifascist resistance to the events connected with the attempt on Hitler, while deliberately silently passing over the selfless struggle of the Communists and Social Democrats and of representatives of other parties and organizations opposed to fascism and war.

In contradistinction to official Bonn, the progressive public of the FRG draws the correct conclusions from the events that occurred 40 years ago -- that it is necessary to further develop the mass movement against the intensifying militarization of the country and against revanchism and neofascism. The true successors of the German resistance movement of 1933-45, the association of persons persecuted under nazism, the Union of Anti-Fascists, stresses, are those who, guided by national interests, are fighting against the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missile weapons in the FRG, which are a threat to all mankind, and who demand that our country should pursue a policy of peace.

Any attempt to ignore the decisive factors of victory and displace them by substituting factors of secondary importance, moreover with the aim of whipping up an anticommunist psychosis, unhealthy nationalist sentiments, and belittling the role of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces, does not help, but only hinders an understanding of the lessons of history, which are not enough for many Western politicians and propagandists, today's issues of the journal NOVOYE VREMYA notes in this connection.

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER PRAISES RECENT USSR TALKS

LD200584 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Ankara July 20 TASS -- Turkey favours a further development of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This has been stated here by the Prime Minister of Turkey Turgut Ozal. Speaking before journalists accredited in Turkey, he stressed that the increase of the volume of trade with the USSR met the interests of the two neighboring countries. T. Ozal expressed high appreciation of the Soviet-Turkish talks held recently in Ankara. The understanding reached at the talks will promote the expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey and the strengthening of goodneighbourly relations between the two countries, the prime minister underlined.

KUWAIT DEFENSE MINISTER'S DEPARTURE REMARKS

LD191907 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As reported, Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti defense minister, paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Ustinov. Prior to his departure he made a statement for the press.

[Begin As-Sabah video recording -- in Arabic and English, fading into superimposed translation] Salim Sabah declared that his visit had given him an opportunity to become personally acquainted with the Soviet defense minister and to meet other Soviet military leaders and state officials. The Kuwaiti defense minister pointed out that, during the talks, a number of important international problems were discussed. Primary attention was given to the situation in the Gulf area, the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and the general situation in the Near East. We were unanimous with our Soviet colleagues over the need for the earliest possible end to the Iran-Iraq war and for the restoration of calm and peace in this region.

Salim as-Sabah stressed that Soviet-Kuwaiti relations are constantly developing based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, to the benefit of both countries' peoples. During the talks, the minister noted, both sides expressed a wish to strengthen these relations in all spheres. During our stay in the USSR, we were given the opportunity to visit Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Sevastopol, Tashkent, and Samarkand, where we learned about the life and activities of the Soviet people and the way they are fighting for peace and security on earth. We also visited military districts. We told our Soviet friends about Kuwait, its achievements and concerns, and about the efforts that we are making to defend peace in the Gulf area and to preserve peace and security on our planet. I regard my visit to the Soviet Union as the start of the further development and strengthening of cooperation in all spheres. In my view, the meetings and talks served the cause of strengthening universal peace and justice.

In conclusion, the minister noted that in the Soviet Union, the Kuwaiti delegation was accorded exceptional hospitality and respect. In leaving the friendly Soviet Union, the minister said, on behalf of my colleagues, the members of the delegation, I wish to express yet again my sincere gratitude for the welcome given us. [end recording]

BIRRI CONDEMNS ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF S. LEBANON

LD191514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The inhuman actions of the Israeli occupationists in southern Lebanon trample on the standards of internatioal law. This was stated today in Moscow by Birri, leader of the Lebanese Amal Movement and minister for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, and of water and electrical resources and justice. The guest of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries was speaking to Soviet and foreign journalists. He spoke of the increasing opposition to the aggressor. The Lebanese people will fight until not one Israeli soldier remains on the country's territory, said Birri.

He stressed that patriots in his homeland think highly of the Soviet Union's position of that consistently opposing Tel Aviv's colonialist policy toward Arab countries and favoring the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and a just Near East settlement.

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES USSR ENVOY

LD191701 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet charge d'affaires to the Islamic Republic of Iran visited the prime minister's office yesterday to deliver a special message from his government. Referring to relations between Iran and the USSR, the prime minister said that reliance on the policy of goodneighborliness, while maintaining our principles, is one of the important foundations of our foreign policy.

IRAN'S OIL MINISTER SAYS WEST PLUNDERING OPEC

NC191019 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary" "The Imperialists Plunder OPEC Members"]

[Text] Iranian Petroleum Minister Mohammad Gharazi recently spoke at a news conference on the outcome of the OPEC meeting and said that the financial and economic situation of many OPEC members has further deteriorated. Radio Moscow's commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes:

The econonic crisis that has stricken the capitalist world in recent years has inflicted blows on the oil-producing countries. Suffice it to say that the amount owed by OPEC members to Western banks has now reached the astronomical sum of $135 billion. The basic reason for this lies in the policy of the U.S. administration and other imperialist countries; they initially tried to place the burden of this crisis on the shoulders of the developing countries, and then on the shoulders of the oil-producing countries.

As stated by Mr Gharazi, the oil-producing countries are suffering great losses because the U.S. Administration -- (?defending its selfish interests) -- is extending loans at ever-increasing interest rates. During the past 4 months alone, the amount of interest paid by OPEC members reached the $3-billion mark because the United States increased interest rates from 11 to 13 percent.

The policy (?of price reduction), which the United States and other imperialist countries are pursuing, inflicts further losses on OPEC members. Exploiting reduced production in the capitalist world, the imperialist monopolies are trying to reduce the prices of raw materials, namely oil. For example, the price of a barrel of oil in March last year was $34; it is now only $29. This price reduction leads to reduced income for oil-producing countries.

Iran and Iraq are facing an especially difficult situation. Their oil production is very low due to their fratricidal war, which was fomented by the United States [words indistinct]. As far as the imperialist oil monopolies are concerned, they have also clutched a major basic portion of oil transportation and [word indistinct] in their claws. They have increased their income and profits at the expense of consumers because they are selling oil products at very high prices.

At the news conference, Mr Gharazi (?justly) pointed out that the OPEC reduction in oil prices provides astronomical profits for oil companies.

In their policy of plunder, the imperialist governments rely on some OPEC members with pro-Western inclinatio-s such as Saudi Arabia, which has a very high level of oil production and oil exports, large deposits in Western banks, close relations with the United States and other imperialist countries, and [words indistinct] imperialist policy As a result, at the recent OPEC meeting, Iran and other members did not succeed in reestablishing the former price of oil despite their all-out efforts.

PALLAYEV, IVANOV RECEIVE IRAQI DELEGATION

PM191117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting With Delegation"]

[Text] On 17 June G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with a delegation of the Union of Iraqi Societies for Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries and the Society of Iraqi-Soviet Friendship led by Iraqi Justice Minister Mundhir Ibrahim ash-Shawi. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries.

Also present Ye. V. Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, and Iraqi Ambassador to the USSR Sa'id 'Abd al'Majid al'Faysal.

IRAQI AIR FORCE STRIKES, IRAN POUNDS INFANTRY

LD192030 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad July 19 TASS -- Iraqi aviation today destroyed a large sea-borne target south of the Iranian island of Khark, a spokesman for the Iraqi high military command said. Iraqi helicopters also attacked Iranian positions east of Basrah, inflicting manpower and materiel losses on the enemy.

Nicosia July 19 TASS -- Iranian artillery yesterday pounded Iraqi positions on different sections of the front, destroying Iraqi infantry emplacements and killing and wounding a number of Iraqi troops, Radro Tehran reported.

PRAVDA DEPUTY EDITOR MEETS WITH USFP LEADERS

PM191324 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Rabat"]

[Text] Rabat, 18 Jul -- I. Ye Vorozheykin, PRAVDA's first deputy chief editor, who is participating in the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces [USFP], has met with members of the USFP Politburo. During the conversation, they expressed gratitude to the CPSU for sending a representative to the party's fourth congress, which has been highly praised by the congress delegates and all USFP members. The need to rally all democratic and anti-imperialist forces in both individual countries and the world in today's complex internatonal situation was stressed. In this context, the two parties' desire to further expand relations in the interests of the struggle for peace, disarmament, freedom, and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, and reaction was expressed.

The USFP leadership declared that the country's patriotic forces, which are contributing decisively to the Moroccan independence struggle, are aware of the danger of imperialist plans, which threaten the country's sovereignty and the entire region's security.

YAR RELIGIOUS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD181923 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- A Muslim delegation from the Yemen Arab Republic led by Al-Qadi 'Ali as-Saman, minister of awqaf and guidance, has arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Muslim organizations of the USSR. The delegation is a very representative one. It includes the Supreme Mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic Ahmad Zabara, a number of members of the Presidential Consultative Council. The visit will last nearly two weeks. The guests will familiarize themselves with various aspects in the life of Soviet Muslims in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Dagestan.

At the present time the Soviet Muslims are hosting guests not only from the Yemen Arab Republic, but also from another three states. Several days ago delegations of Islamic organizations in India and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen arrived here, and the visit of a Mozambican delegation is nearing completion.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN DELEGATION IN TURKMEN SSR -- A delegation of Syrian farmers representatives led by Khalid Haydar, member of the Executive Committee of the Syrian Farmers Union and member of the Syrian People's Council, has been visiting the Turkmen SSR at the invitation of the Turkmen agricultural workers' Trade Union Central Committee. The delegation visited various agricultural areas in the republic and met with agricultural workers. The Syrian guests acquainted themselves with the work experience in some kolkhozes and sites of interest in the city of Ashkhabad. The delegation left Ashkhabad today. [Summary] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Jul 84 GF]

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH ANGOLAN DELEGATION

LD192045 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- A meeting has been held today at the CPSU Central Committee between Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Kundi Paiama, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee.

Kundi Paiama spoke about the struggle of the Angolan people for strengthening the revolutionary gains notwithstanding the incessant hostile actions against the People's Republic of Angola by the Republic of South Africa and the imperialist forces backing it. He spoke highly of the peace-loving Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, expressed gratitude for the USSR's support for the People's Republic of Angola.

The delegation was briefed on the successful implementatinon of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the achievements of the Soviet people in building communism, the struggle of the USSR against the arms race and the military danger stemming from the aggressive circles of the USA and NATO. Solidarity was expressed with the struggle of the Angolan people which courageously upholds under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers' Party the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of the homeland, the right to advance on the path it embarked on.

The participants in the meeting pointed out that behind the ostentatious peaceableness of the actions of the USA and the Republic of South Africa in southern Africa is their intention to preserve the apartheid regime and destabilize the position of the progressive states in that area, to resolve the problem of Namibia on a neocolonialist basis. Invariable solidarity was expressed of the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party with the just liberation struggle of the ANC and SWAPO.

Mutual striving was reaffirmed for a further strengthening and developing friendly cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola, the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party.

LEADERSHIP GREETS NICARAGUA ON ANNIVERSARY

PM191218 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate

The Junta of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government

The Nicaraguan State Council:

On this memorable date -- the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people send you and the friendly Nicaraguan people, warm congratulations and best wishes.

The revolution, accomplished under the FSLN's leadership, opened broad vistas of real national reconstruction along the path of social justice, democracy, and progress for the Nicaraguan people.

Democratic forces throughout the world, sympathetically follow the socioeconomic transformations implemented in Nicaragua in the broad strata of the population's interests, the consolidation of people's power, and the upsurge of culture in the country. They resolutely condemn the attempts to interfere in your country's internal affairs and the policy of state terrorism conducted by Washington.

The Nicaraguan people are countering the aggressive actions and threats by their resolve to defend their sovereignty and revolutionary gains. The just struggle waged by Sandino's people for the motherland's freedom and independence and the Nicaraguan Government's constructive and peace-loving policy have broad international support and solidarity.

In the past 5 years, relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua, have developed actively and are built on the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and friendly cooperation.

We wish you and the industrious and heroic Nicaraguan people success in fulfilling the constructive tasks and in defending your legitimate right to a free and independent development.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

ORTEGA ON NICARAGUAN STATE OF EMERGENCY, ELECTIONS

LD200916 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Managua July 20 TASS -- Nicaragua wants peace, but in the face of aggression unleashed by U.S. imperialism the Nicaraguan people will not leave hold of arms and will staunchly uphold their country's independence and sovereignty, declared Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the steering council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua.

Speaking at a rally marking the 5th anniverary of the Sandinist popular revolution, he said that right after its triumph there has been launched a campaign to eliminate illiteracy, the banks have been nationalized and foreign trade has been taken under state control. The Nicaraguan people have been granted the right to work, land, education, health protection and housing and the right to form mass organizations.

But right after the revolution's victory the factory workers have encountered hostile intrigues on the part of the American administration which is conducting a policy of state terrorism against their country, Daniel Ortega said. "It is through Washington's fault", he said, "that we have been compelled to introduce a state of emergency and pay much more attention to bolstering the homeland's defenses than to fulfilling programs of social and economic development".

Over the past three years, Daniel Ortega said, 7,500 Nicaraguans have fallen victim to the U.S. imperialist aggression. And this has happened in a country with a population of just three million. The damage done to the Nicaraguan economy has exceeded two billion cordobas.

Daniel Ortega said that hypocritical calls are now being made on the Nicaraguan Government to lift the state of emergency. "But we all know too well", he said, "that it is the ruling quarters of the United States, which are executing a policy of terror, that have made us compelled to adopt these tough measures. We would be prepared even right now to lift the state of emergency. But what is needed for this is an immediate end to the aggression against our homeland".

But the aggression, far from subsiding, is, on the contrary, growing in scope, Daniel Ortega said. In these conditons the steering council of the National Reconstruction Government has decided to sustain the state of emergency in the country until October 20, this year. At the same time, Daniel Ortega said, the process of consolidating Nicaragua's statehood will be continued, and on November 4 the country will have its first-ever truly free and democratic elections. In order to guarantee their holding, the government restores the right to free movement across the country and the right of all citizens and political parties participating in the election campaign to hold rallies and demonstrations and guarantees the freedom of speech. The term of the amnesty for members of counter-revolutionary organizations, who have decided to lay down arms and take part in the building of a new Nicaragua, is also extended until November 4. The revolutionary authorities will also continue to respect the religious sentiments of believers.

U.S. MILITARY THREATENS NICARAGUAN BORDERS

LD192004 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Managua July 19 TASS -- TASS correspondents S. Gorbunov and O. Kolesnikov report:

The Reagan administration is toughening the policy of pressure and blackmail on the Sandinist people's revolution. According to a report of the NUEVA NICARAGUA AGENCY, more than 20 U.S. naval ships with the aircraft carrier Kennedy at their head are plying near the coasts of Nicaragua. The aircraft carrier is at a distance of only 50 miles from the coast. She carries 85 aircraft and helicopters and a crew of more than five thousand. In the opinion of the NUEVA NICARAGUA AGENCY, the presence of such a large United States naval squadron off the shores of the republic is a major provocation launched by Washington within the framework of its hostile anti-Nicaraguan policy.

The buildup of the U.S. naval presence in close proximity to the shores of Nicaragua is accompanied with an increase in the number of flights made by U.S. spy planes over Nicaragua's territory. According to the intelligence of the Sandinist People's Army, such flights have been made recently actually every day. The dispatch of American troops to neighbouring Honduras is continuing. The latter's territory has been turned by Washington into a base for aggression in the Central American region. It has been learnt that another United States Army engineer unit arrived in that country at an area along the border with Nicaragua.

The United States military presence in the region, United States Ambassador to Tegucigalpa John Negroponte cynically said, will increase and last for an indefinite long time.

The White House, which has set itself the aim of stifling the Sandinist people's revolution, is using the whole arsenal of the criminal means which the U.S. secret services have. The state security organs of the republic have uncovered the CIA's plot aimed at physical destruction of Nicaraguan leaders, in particular of Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the guiding council of the National Reconstruction Government.

Hanging over Nicaragua is a real threat of a direct armed aggression of the United States, and no task is more important to the Nicaraguan people today than the defence of the country's borders. In answer to the call of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the National Reconstruction Government, hundreds of factory and office workers, peasants and students have declared on these days their wish to volunteer to the Sandinist People's Army or people's militia. They are united by the infinite love of their homeland and firm determination to uphold its freedom and independence.

"Hands off Nicaragua!" "Yankees, get out of Central America!" said the posters, which participants in a powerful demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy here were carrying. Among the demonstrators were hundreds of representatives of progressive organizations from Latin America, Western Europe and the USA. They declared solidarity of the peoples of the world with revolutionary Nicaragua and the processes of transformations in the interests of the working people. The demonstrators observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the Nicaraguans, who had died defending their homeland from the United States aggression.

Washington July 19 TASS -- Washington has timed a new frenzied campaign against the Sandinist government to the fifth anniversary of the revolution in Nicaragua. One of the campaign's aims, as the United States press says, is to get from the Congress another 21 million dollars for military aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolution.

The fashion in that campaign has been set by President Reagan himself. Speaking in the White House, he reiterated the hackneyed set of propaganda inventions against Nicaragua, slanderously accused it of complicity in the conspiracy of international communism in Central America, and its government -- of totalitarianism. It is not for the first time that Reagan was trying to impress on his listeners the idea that in 1979 the USA allegedly "welcomed" the overthrow of the dictatorial Somoza regime. The United States President also claimed that the Sandinist National Liberation Front had "betraryed" the ideals of the revolution and "deceived" the people, the United States and the Organization of American States by allegedly going back on its promises.

It is common knowledge that Washington once forced on the Nicaraguans Somoza the senior and supported in every way possible the clan of tyrants established by the latter. The clan loyally upheld for forty years the interests of the United States imperialism. They in the White House did not wish to believe to the very end that they had to say farewll to the Nicaraguan Somozist regime, and they did not cease arms supplies to it.

As far as the "promises" are concerned, the mendacious character of such statements has been repeatedly exposed by representatives of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Government. The Sandinist Front, pointed out Minister of the Interior Tomas Borge, the only living founding member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, promised the people one thing: To accomplish a revolution, a revolution of the workers and peasants. We have accomplished that revolution and will never betray it. It has been and remains anti-imperalist and profoundly social.

U.S. TALKS AIMED AT CREATING CARIBBEAN BLOC

PM191003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "'Cooperation' in the Name of Aggression"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jul -- The so-called "Caribbean conference", which opened in the city of Columbia (South Carolina), is described here as yet another stage in the process of knocking together a pro-American military-political bloc in the Caribbean. Heads of state and government and other high-ranking figures from Caribbean countries "friendly" to the United States, including the puppet rulers of occupied Grenada, are taking part in its closed-doors sessions.

The conference is being presented as a "private initiative" that allegedly has no relation to Washington. However, the administration will be represented there by Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam. In addition, President Reagan himself will come to Columbia for a "private conversation" with the participants.

The most important issues on the conference agenda are the questions of increasing military cooperation both among the region's countries, and between them and the United States. From the White House viewpoint, the relations among the island states of the Eastern Caribbean that sided with the U.S. bandit aggression against Grenada in the fall of last year should be taken as their model. "We will encourage such cooperation," a high-ranking State Department official said. He made it clear that, according to White House calculations, these countries will form the backbone of the military-political bloc being knocked together under the U.S. aegis.

The process of knocking together such a bloc is in full swing. According to TIME magazine, U.S. military aid to the Eastern Caribbean regimes will be 75 times greater than in 1981. U.S. military instructors, including instructors from the specialized "Green Berets," are training officers and men of the "friendly" armies to create so-called "regional armed forces" -- a key element, according to U.S. plans, in the future military-political alliance.

BUENOS AIRES COMMUNIST MEETING PRAISED

PY182046 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Political commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Excerpts] The meeting of the South American Communist Parties in Buenos Aires at the beginning of July has made a significant contribution to democratic mobilizations in South America. These mobilizations are headed by the working class, and they are a major task of our peoples.

During the meeting, the Communist Parties clearly and forcefully voiced their support of democracy as a decisive factor in the struggle against imperialism and reactionary movements.

The meeting was attended by Communists from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, all confronting problems with similar characteristics. This not only proves the similarity between their objectives and ideologies and their decision to strengthen democratic governments, but also reasserts their Marxist-Leninist leanings, their support for the international proletariat, their consistent actions favoring the unity of the international communist movement, and especially their solidarity with the struggle of Latin American and Caribbean peoples and with the South American communist and workers parties.

The participation of a Communist Party of Cuba delegation as an observer was of significant importance. The formal invitation to Cuba and its presence at the meeting reasserts the importance of the Cuban revolution, the most important event in the history of Latin America and the Caribbean.

A happy coincidence allowed a Nicaraguan Sandinist Front delegation, that was visiting Buenos Aires to attend the meeting. Solidarity with Nicaragua is currently the main duty of all Latin American patriots.

The Buenos Aires meeting took place amidst the growing weight, influence, organization, and political relevance of the South American Communist Parties. The legal and constitutional rights of two thirds of the South American Communist Parties have been recognized. Moreover, in Bolivia, the Communist Party participates in the government. In many countries, the communist party has representatives in congress, and throughout the continent, Communists have undoubted influence on the masses and on the intellectual, political, and union sectors.

This is a worldwide sign of our time. Communist parties rule the most developed countries, which have stopped exploition for the sake of mankind. Communist parties in capitalist Europe, in the United States, and in a large part of the world enjoy their rights and are struggling for social progress.

The primitive anticommunist stand Pinochet is maintaining is a common vestige of the delusions of Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Batista, and Somoza; these delusions must be averted by the people.

LEADERS MUST CONSULT, STRENGTHEN TIES WITH MASSES

PM191548 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Consult the People"]

[Text] The people say that two heads are better than one. And when it comes to the heads of many people, of the collective, the benefit will be a hundred times greater. V.I. Lenin taught party committees and leaders to consult the workers and peasants more often, to live in the midst of the masses, and to strengthen and expand ties with them, toward which, he noted, "all the ordinary, regular, current work of all organizations and groups of our party is directed."

The party piously observes this behest of Lenin's. It implements its unbreakable link with the masses through the extensive network of primary party organizations, the soviets, the trade unions, the Komsomol, and other state and public organizations. As a rule, a party decision embodies the ideas and aspirations of many, the most diverse people and labor collectives. Party leadership is based on profound knowledge of the people's experience and the vital needs, interests, and aspirations of the masses, and this makes it particularly strong.

"The mighty source of our party's colossal successes," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "lies precisely in the fact that it utilizes the vast experience and practice of the millions-strong masses of working people and their collective reason, the fact that it constantly relies on the masses and on their revolutionary energy, creative activeness, and spontaneous activity."

Party organizations have strictly adopted the call voiced from the rostrum of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums -- to heed the words coming from among the workers, from the front line of socialist building, and to consult working people. This must be the prime obligation and profound inner need of every Communist leaders.

The facts show that matters progress more successfully wherever the Communists involve all working people in socialist competition and all workers and public organizations in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. For example, the CPSU Central Committee recently congratulated the participants on their success with the construction and startup of the Omsk facility for the large-scale production of aromatic hydrocarbons. The startup of this highly efficient complex was actually the result of extensive joint work by the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. Constantly relying on the aktiv, the Communists at the construction site discussed construction progress, not only at party meetings, but also at workers' meetings, standing production conferences, and team-leader councils. Victory truly belongs to those who strive for it together.

The arsenal of ways to study the opinions and moods of the masses is varied. Many party committees make confident and regular use of it. For example, during the preparation for a routine plenum to discuss the issue of further improving the style and methods of work of Belorrusia's Communists, the republic's Communist Party Central Committee decided to consult a wide range of party aktiv members, specialists, and ordinary working people in advance. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, all party obkoms, and the ministries and departments organized meetings with them at which everyone was able to speak frankly and propose businesslike ideas. All this made it possible to discuss the question in detail at the plenum and to draw competent conclusions.

The integrated political days, open letter days, and reception of citizens at their places of residence practiced in many krays, oblasts, and rayons have proved their worth. It is now customary to hold thematic meetings of party, soviet, and other leaders with enterprise collectives, during which questions of strengthening discipline and law and order and improving working, housing, and consumer service conditions are discussed. Any such meeting is useful if it gives people a feeling of satisfaction. No trace of formalism must be tolerated in this work.

To listen sensitively to the voice of the masses, read and study letters from working people, and take notice of every signal received from the midst of life -- that is a mandatory requirment for all management organs. Local party committees are doing much to ensure that people's complaints and applications are examined within the prescribed time, profoundly and effectively. On the whole, order has been imposed in our country in this respect, but not everywhere. For example, many good decisions on paying attention to working people's letters have been taken in Uzbekistan over the last 3 years. Much of this, however, existed only on paper. Over the same 3 years, as the recent republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum noted, various bodies have received many complaints from the population regarding abuses by leaders of various ranks. There was no prompt and proper reaction by local organs, and this seriously harmed the moral and political climate in the collectives. The republic's Communists have been tasked to step up the struggle against those who have lost touch with the masses and violate the norms of party life and our laws.

Consultation with people is especially important in work with cadres. It is good when those who promote someone to a position of responsbility not only review his service record, but also enquire about the collective's opinion. This must be the immutable rule. It is incorrect when an erring leader is punished, so to speak, behind closed doors, in secret, and without informing the collective about it. No matter what the rank or previous service of such a party member, the primary party organization must always judge his personal case.

It is the duty of every leader to deliver lectures to the workers, visit the youth hostel and the plant cafeteria, receive visitors and look into the essence of their questions, and constantly live for the interests of his collective. For example, PRAVDA readers from Karaganda speak with respect of metallurgical combine Director M. Akbiyev, who invites the workers, team leaders, and foremen to discuss current concerns and devotes all his energy to the common cause and to serving people. Most leaders in our country are like him. However, there still are some who tolerate neither criticism nor practical advice "from outside" and who display conceit and arrogance. It is the party committees' duty to take such personnel more strictly to task and to resolutely end any manifestations of "altitude sickness."

Authority does not come automatically. It is forged in the crucible of concern for people's fate, for their present and future. Authority is born out of close contact with the masses; it is precisely from the masses that a leader draws strength for better execution of the duties entrusted to him and his duty to the party and the people.

FAVORITISM IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS CRITICIZED

PM191824 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Article by Viktor Kiselev under the rubric "Thoughts of a Journalist": "Business and Honor"]

[Text] Man's relationship with his fellow man... How differently this relationship has been defined at different stages of history!

But we can reply clearly and confidently that it is one of friendship. No, that is not a hackneyed phrase. It is the main formula of our socialist way of life. It is not just a prescription for our morality; rather, it contains both the reality of Soviet actuality and the Leninist party's program proposition. We assess people primarily by their attitude toward other people, and today the folk wisdom that says: Tell me who your friends are and I'll tell you who you are, is correct.

Life is understandably impossible without personal ties and friendship, but one must not allow friendly relations to be identified with mutual "usefulness," which is exploited to achieve one's self-interested goals. M.A. Sholokhov, the great Soviet writer, once observed in a talk with a journalist: "Imagine Tolstoy going to the editorial office of NIVA to get his son's manuscript accepted. Or Rachmaninov asking Shalyapin to give his niece the chance of singing with him in 'The Barber of Seville.' Or even better, Mendeleev founding an institute and making his son the director... Don't smile. It's worth thinking about. And not because these young people are bad or lacking in talent. Not at all. But perhaps through these slight chances that they are given, they are suppressing a more talented person and keeping that talent from developing and coming to the fore. You see, it's not a personal affair for the individual, but a nationwide affair."

But do we always attach the proper importance to this "nationwide affair?" Are the attempts to "theoretically" validate the "continuity" of the process of forming dynasties of workers in science and art really so inoffensive?... No, there is of course nothing shameful about an artist's son becoming an artist, or a scientist's daughter a candidate of sciences. If the ability exists, then, as they say, good luck to you! But in life we sometimes encounter attempts to simply "please relatives."

Favoritism [protektsionizm] can have a particularly lamentable influence on a young individual. It might start to strike certain boys and girls that their parents' services ought to automatically extend to them, bringing them unearned privileges. It is a good thing if their elders have sufficient modesty and tact to put an end to these claims.

Here I cannot fail to recall a story by V.P. Chkalov's sister. Once at a meeting with his relatives when the talk at the table was about glory and victories, Valeriy Pavlovich stood up and said: "Chkalov is a hero. That is a fact. Only, my dear relatives, don't be offended, do not use the name of Chkalov for yourselves or for your relatives. You must realize that Chkalov is now not just our name, our surname, it is a name for all. I speak out of pride in all of us, in the Chkalovs..."

Favoritism is not only an immoral phenomenon. It is capable of causing serious economic damage. When personal business contacts in the production sphere are built on the principle "you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours," leaders may be incompetent and even unconscientious people who are protected from criticism by their patrons and who ensure their "unsinkability" even in the event of failure. This is sometimes the start of crime.

The mere sense of his complete immunity landed Khlebnikov, director of the Uren Motor Vehicle Repair Plant, and his accomplices in court. Various commissions and inspectors would often visit Khlebnikov; they were drawn, not by the state of affairs at the enterprise, but by the hospitable host's generous cuisine at public expense. They should have been interested in the state of affairs, but they had even forgotten when they used to handle agricultural equipment repairs. The plant was more like a thriving small business where sovkhozes and kolkhozes just bought spares and repair orders were covered up by assigning them to nonexistent frontmen.

The same dealers, of course, got their just deserts. However, it is impossible to accept that the satisfaction of a certain collective's production needs is at times dependent on factors such as acquaintanceship or shared backgrounds. After all, even if personal ties do give someone a tangible advantage over other more needy people, one of the fundamental laws of our life -- the interests of the people and the state above all -- is threatened.

Examples? It is both easy and difficult to cite some. To some people it seems strange unless, when allocating construction materials or spares that are in short supply, the man on whom this allocation primarly depends supplies farm leaders with whom he personally is on "good terms." Perhaps not even for mercenary motives. The unfairness of this kind of allocation is virtually unmonitorable, and that is exactly where the difficulty lies.

Take the sowing and planting season. The soil is treated with nonorganic fertilizers and farms are allocated chemicals for combating pests and plant diseases. For a while there is a shortage of fertilizers and chemicals. Some farms get more of them, others less, but most often they end up where the leader is more important, smarter and better known in the region and has stronger "ties."

Nowadays, initiative and enterprise are required of every worker, especially of a leader, but they must be combined with a principled approach and observance of the code of business ethics.

It was not just concern to fulfill and overfulfill the plan that made Gorskoy, former chief of the Kstovo-Ursk Gorkiyoblremstroybyt Trust perpetrate write-ups totaling R244,000. It was also a matter of his and his patrons' personal interests, patrons who were attracted to the "enterprising" dealer's unseemly activity. the misrepresentation helped them to obtain more than R35,000 in bonuses.

One sometimes hears the following argument: "If a leader embarks on a dubious deal and indulges the necessary people for the sake of business and in the interest of the enterprise or the region, there is no personal profit in it and, consequently, that person should not be condemned." This is a false and profoundly erroneous opinion! Every illegal deal is essentially antistate, since it disrupts the balanced nature of our plans and gives rise to anarchical elements. That is why the party demands strict fulfillment by all enterprises and organizations of the targets for on-time deliveries of output in the prescribed quantities and range. Otherwise, an economic leader is forced to be not so much enterprising as go-getting.

It would be a mistake to suppose that favoritism always means an abuse of power and that it is invariably linked with the implementation of some leading, managerial role. No. It is also perpetrated by rank and file workers, people in the most common and sometimes most modest trades. Certain workers from the service sphere, for instance, strive to turn their official duties into...services which must be repaid by a service, too. A salesman, say, is ready at any time to oblige the head of a TV repair store or a hotel administrator, and they in turn are ready to serve the salesman. Here, the official duties that a person has been assigned by the state are essentially turned into a commodity.

It is sometimes said that it is all a matter of shortages. Were it not for them there would be no favoritism [protektsiya]. Of course, much depends on an adequate supply of goods and services, but not everything, far from everything. The very idea of an adequate supply is probably defined, not so much by the quantity of certain domestic comforts, as by a person's attitude toward them and the judiciousness of his needs. Given undeveloped cultural and spiritual needs, demand for things may be overblown to such an extent that there will be no limit to the necessary adequate supply.

Accounting and monitoring are, as V.I. Lenin taught, the main tenets under socialism. We must not pin our hopes solely on official monitoring services and administrative organs because labor collectives must play an immense role. Currently they actively participate in allocating housing, personal motor transport, and trips to sanatoriums and rest homes...And all this is accepted as correct. This practice promotes the growth of the labor collectives' prestige and is an additional incentive for increasing labor and social activeness. It must be extended in every possible way.

It is necessary to note that this fully corresponds to the spirit and letter of the Law on Labor Collectives, which are being granted greater rights in the business of improving workers' sociocultural, housing, and leisure conditions.

The main thing among the advantages of socialism is social justice, expressed in the principle "From each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor." Soviet people value this principle above all else. It is easier for them to endure shortages of certain goods than shortcomings in the method and justice of their allocation. The party, state, and Soviet public are so resolutely opposed to favoritism because it is the main enemy of justice. "Social justice," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, "lies at the very base of the Soviet system, and therein lies the system's immense strength. That is why it is so important that justice be strictly observed in everyday matters, whether it is a question of wages and bonuses, allocation of apartments travel documents, awards -- in short, that everything be done justly and in accordance with each person's labor contribution."

TASKS OF NEW, 12TH 5-YEAR PLAN CONSIDERED

PM191203 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof Major General of Aviation V. Khalipov under the rubric "Following the Course of Improving Developed Socialism": "The Scientific Nature and Realism of CPSU Policy"]

[Text] Our Leninist party will soon be entering a period of immediate preparation for its 27th congress. Evaluating the scale and the multifaceted nature of the upcoming work, the CPSU Central Committee points out that the elaboration of the new, 12th 5-Year Plan now demands special attention. It is no less important, party documents point out, to define the key problems and the country's development prospects over the next few decades, for it is proposed, in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress resolution, to submit a new edition of the CPSU Program for discussion at the upcoming congress. "It is necessary," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, "not only to give it a solid, general theoretical foundation, but also to organically link it with well substantiated economic plans and forecasts. This will make it possible to paint an objective, realistic picture of the improvement of developed socialism and of gradual progress toward communism."

1.

Any major party action is a political action associated with the destinies of millions of people, and it therefore needs profound theoretical interpretation because, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, "theory is substantiation for actions being taken, so as to have confidence in them." (Footnote 1) ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 35, p 172) Naturally, such substantiation is most essential in the CPSU Program, which reveals the party's strategy and tactics, the principles of its activity, and its place and role in the political system of Soviet society, and determines a large-scale system of political aims, measures, and actions in the long historical term.

Unswervingly following V.I. Lenin's behests, our party, in all its activities and its policy and propaganda soberly takes into account the realities of national and international life. These realities are assessed on the basis of the latest theoretical propositions and conclusions.

Realism in theory and policy reliably protects the party against two kinds of extremes -- against exaggerating the successes achieved or underestimating our gains and potential, and against foolhardily running ahead or marking time. Many major and complex tasks relating to the first phase of communist formation in terms of their origin and nature still have to be resolved on the way to the party's highest goals. This is the chief substance of the great and strenuous work to improve developed socialism.

As is known, life has revealed discrepancies between individual parts of the current program and the actual course of social development and the accumulated experience of the masses. A clear understanding of the level we have reached in the socioeconomic maturity of the new society, and the fundamentally important conclusion drawn by the party that we are at the beginning of a historically long period -- the stage of developed socialism -- enable us to eliminate these discrepancies and overcome once and for all the lightweight idea, which was current at a certain period on the means and timing of transition to the highest level of communism. The new phase of the program must ensure the resolution of this problem, which is extremely important from a political viewpoint.

It should also be borne in mind that more than two decades have passed since the current CPSU program was adopted. There have been many important changes since then in the life of Soviet society and other socialist countries, and in world development. All this requires profound theoretical interpretation and accurate recording when drawing up the party's long-term strategy in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. Much has been done in this respect, and, naturally, the new phase of the party program will be enriched with a number of specific points reflecting the conclusions of modern Marxist-Leninist thinking, the very valuable experience of the CPSU and fraternal parties, and the realities of world processes. But the process of theoretical interpretation of what is happening and of long-term tasks is not limited by temporal bounds; it continues in very close connection with the practical realization of the plans outlined.

For successful progress it is very important to have a realistic, comprehensively considered description of developed socialism and the ways to improve it. The party has elaborated a detailed concept of developed socialism. Of course, the party program will also clearly outline the prospects and the ultimate goals toward which we are striving. The chief emphasis will be placed on the historically foreseeable future and on the goals attainable by the present generations. It is important to clearly realize that on the way to the communist ideal it is still necessary to fully turn the socialist ideal into reality.

2.

The highest goal of our party's entire activity is the steady enhancement of people's well-being, and therefore its main concerns are concentrated on problems of enhancing the efficiency of social production and the economy as a whole. It is precisely in the economic sphere that the foundations are laid for resolving social tasks and also for strengthening the country's defense capability. It is right here that the necessary preconditions are created for the successful advance of Soviet society toward communism.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982), December (1983), and February and April (1984) Plenums a special place in the further scientific substantiation and determination of the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development. The party has drawn up a package of measures which have imparted greater dynamism to our economy. As a result, the unfavorable trend during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, when the pace of economic growth slowed up, has begun to be overcome. It is particularly valuable that labor productivity has begun to grow more quickly and qualitative indicators have improved in many components of the economy.

Valuing these and other important positive changes in the life of the country on their true merits, the party concentrates its attention and the people's attention on still unresolved questions, of which there are still many in the economic sphere. Far from full use is being made of the existing production potential. The proportion of heavy physical and unskilled labor in industrial production and construction is being reduced only slowly. It is necessary to ensure the rapid and continuous updating of all national economic sectors on the basis of modern scientific and technical achievements. The party also raises most acutely the issue of mounting work on a wide front to improve economic management and reorganize the economic machinery.

Our society has approached a historic point in its development where profound qualitative changes in production forces and the corresponding improvement of production relations have not only matured objectively, but also become inevitable. This is why the theoretical thinking of the party and its scientific cadres is concentrated today on studying the entire range of conditions and incentives for resolving the tasks of transferring the national economy to the path of intensive development, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and increasing the machine-worker ratio.

The key task in the economic sphere is that of raising labor productivity: we must achieve the highest world standards in this sphere.

The CPSU Central Committee constantly keeps its eye on the fulfillment of the Food and Energy Programs. A targeted comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress in the USSR in the period 1986-2005 is now being drawn up. "And better use should be made of it," Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, "for scientific substantiation of the party program and to collate the points being incorporated in it with the latest conclusions of science and with specific scientific, technical, economic, and social estimates.'

Following the conclusions of science and purposefully fulfilling its historic mission as the vanguard and political leader of the working class and the entire Soviet people, the party comprehensively substantiates its social policy. An increasingly in-depth study of the processes in the formation of the classless society is being undertaken: a scientifically substantiated approach to them is a very important condition for an effective social policy. The party devotes unremitting attention to the state of and development of trends in the socioclass structure of society, and to surmounting the internal class differences and the substantial differences between the city and the countryside and between mental and physical labor. The issues of overcoming social differences along territorial lines, the development of national relations at the stage of mature socialism, and the urgent problems of demographic policy have been confirmed.

The conclusion on the formation of the classroom structure of society by and large within the historical framework of mature socialism is the CPSU's very important creative contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism and the determining political conclusion in the social sphere.

Improving the political life of our society and enhancing and utilizing the political culture and activity of the broadest range of people to the maximum occupy a prominent place in the party's theoretical work. The main direction here is associated with the functioning of all elements of the political system, and primarily with the improvement of socialist democracy and Soviet statehood and with increasing the CPSU's leading role.

The substance of socialist democracy is constantly being enriched in the course of building the new society: the historically evolved restrictions fall away, and the forms of exercising people's power become more varied. This process develops in indissoluble connection with the development of socialist statehood, which undergoes qualitative changes. The most important of them is the evolution of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the whole people. This change, of tremendous political significance, was reflected in the new USSR Constitution. On its basis, the political system of Soviet society has been considerably improved and is continuing to be improved in all its constituent parts.

This primarily applies to the activity of the soviets of people's deputies, which combine legislation, management, and monitoring. There was a thorough discussion about fuller utilization of the potential and reserves of these representative organs of people's power, and the utmost enhancement of the effectiveness of their work at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

The activity of the Soviet trade unions, the Lenin Komsomol, and other public organizations has risen to a new, higher, qualitative level. The significance of labor collectives has increased appreciably. The social creativity of the masses has given rise to the team contract. The correct method of combining the individual interests of the working person, the collective, and society has thereby been found, and this is one of the fundamental issues of socialist building in the economic, sociopolitical, and educational aspects.

Ahead lies the further development of socialist democracy and statehood and of all forms of socialist self-government. This process and its long-term aims also receive comprehensive scientific substantiation in the party's theoretical and political work.

The chief guarantee of the further deepening of socialist democracy lies in the fact that the Leninist Communist Party has been, is, and will remain the guiding and directing force and the nucleus of the political system of Soviet society. Armed with Marxist-Leninist science, the CPSU determines our society's general development prospect and the state's domestic and foreign policy line, mobilizes the efforts of the masses to implement it, and organizes broad public monitoring of the fulfillment of the measures outlined and the decisions taken.

In applying its guiding and directing role, the party does not take the place of the state or of public organizations, as bourgeois ideologues maintain. On the contrary -- and this was once again confirmed very definitely by the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum -- it adheres firmly to the principles of clear-cut delimitation of party and state organs' functions.

Directing the development of the country's political life, the party broadens and strengthens its fruitful ties with state and public organizations, labor collectives, and the broadest masses of working people. This all-round and active influence of the party and its policy and the indissoluble unity of the party and the people are a very important condition for and guarantee of all our successes. The increase in the party's leading role and the deepening of socialist democracy are a single, integral law-governed process, it was pointed out at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission for Preparing the New Edition of the CPSU Program held on 25 April of this year.

In mobilizing the masses to fulfill the tasks of communist building, the party devotes special attention to resolutely improving ideological and mass political work in society and does everything necessary for the ideological and moral evaluation of Soviet people. Today the point is taken as follows: It is impossible to cope with the tasks of improving mature socialism without great work on the spiritual development and education of people. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum are aimed at further developing this work. The purport of those decisions is to set in motion all the creative forces contained within the awareness and the ideological conviction of the masses.

For Soviet society to advance confidently toward the great goals that have been outlined, every new generation of our people must rise to a higher level of education, general culture, professional qualification, and civic activeness. This is a law of socialist progress, and the reform of general educational and vocational schools is now being undertaken in our country with regard to it.

Thus, whatever sphere of public life we take, we see everywhere that the process of improving developed socialism is inconceivable, both today and in the long term without a comprehensive theoretical substantiation of its tasks and paths and their constant adjustment with regard to the prevailing realities. The party's collective thinking is directed toward this, and its collective political experience serves it.

3.

It is understandable that the new edition of the CPSU Program will be largely devoted to questions of the country's internal development. At the same time, it will also reflect the external conditions under which our party will have to act and lead the Soviet people along the path of communist building. These conditions are distinguished by their great complexity and rapid changes. It was pointed out at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission for Preparing the New Edition of the CPSU Program that when speaking about trends in the development of the world siaution, particular care should be taken to ensure that the assessments and positions formulated in that document possess a reliable reserve of force.

Basing itself on profound knowledge of the laws of social development and on the data of a scientific analysis of its modern processes, the party proceeds from the premise that problems of war and peace, like all global problems, do not exist by themselves. They are inseparable from world social contradictions and the development of the class struggle. In this connection, the party's theoretical and political thinking concentrates on painting an overall picture of the processes transforming the world's social makeup.

Here, special attention is devoted to problems of the modern revolutionary process and to revealing proletarian internationalism in its Marxist-Leninist understanding.

It is also natural that the central place here is allocated to the socialist community. Our party makes a weighty contribution to the deepening of socialist economic integration and to the theory and practice of strengthening the Warsaw Pact countries' military-political alliance. This contribution received a high assessment at the CEMA countries' recent Moscow Economic Summit Conference.

The CPSU considers itself an unalienable constituent part of the international communist movement. Like every fraternal party, it seeks to play an active role in it and to contribute to its growth and success in every possible way. It is interested in ensuring that the international movement relies more strongly on Marxist-Leninist science and assimilates in greater depth the experience of victorious socialist revolutions and real socialism.

The Soviet Union and its Leninist party maintain selfless devotion to the cause of peace and seek to do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe. At the same time, the CPSU shows tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and the Armed Forces' combat might and creatively develops Lenin's teaching on war and peace and on the defense of the socialist homeland.

The CPSU's theoretical and political conclusions on defense questions are organically linked with the present international situation, which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism. It is precisely with regard to this that the problem of adequate security for the USSR and its allies and the problem of preserving the existing balance of military-strategic forces between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO have received elaboration.

Great theoretical and practical significance is attached to the system of views on the Soviet State's defense potential, which, thanks to its deterrent strength, is not only a guarantee of the Soviet people's creative labor but also a guarantee of general world peace. This significance is also attached to the well-known theses elaborated by the party on the historic social mission and functions of the Soviet Armed Forces and the views on their further development and improvement and on their places in the political system of society.

The Communist party's leadership of the Armed Forces and the strengthening of the role and influence of party organizations in the army and navy have been and still are the fundamental basis of Soviet military buildup. The significance of the party's leading role and the scale of the work which it performs in the Armed Forces are increasing steadily. The CPSU Central Committee devotes unremitting attention to further improving party political work in the Armed Forces and directs our military cadres toward investigating the problems which arise here and toward their theoretical interpretation and practical resolution.

The CPSU regards the defense of the socialist homeland and the strengthening of the country's defenses and the Armed Forces' combat might as the sacred duty of the party and the entire Soviet people and a very important function of the Soviet state. It educates all Soviet people in the spirit of constant readiness to defend the motherland and of love for the army and navy.

The party's general theoretical and political thinking is being activated in the process of drawing up the new edition of the CPSU Program. Theory enriched with new experience, and experience creatively interpreted in the light of Marxist-Leninist theory -- this, Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, has always constituted and now constitutes a very important source of our party's strength.

AUCCTU PRESIDIUM EXAMINES TRADE UNION TASKS

PM191850 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the AUCCTU Presidium"]

[Excerpts] At its latest session the AUCCTU Presidium examined trade unions' tasks in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War.

The AUCCTU Presidium heard reports from V.N. Tuzov, secretary of the Radio and Electronics Industry Workers Union Central Committee, and A.F. Kazakov, deputy minister of the electronics industry, on the work of trade union organizations and economic leaders of the sector's associations and enterprises to improve the quality and expand the range of consumer goods in light of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum's requirements.

The session noted that, as a result of the work that is being done, there has been an expansion of the range and improvement in the quality of goods for cultural, consumer services, and economic purposes. The higher plans for their output are being overfulfilled each year; production of over 300 new consumer products has been started in the period since the start of the current 5-year plan.

At the same time, the trade union committees and economic leaders in many enterprises and associations are still being slow in restructuring their work to improve the quality and expand the range of consumer goods. They are allowing the production of outdated models of products and breaches of standards requirements and technical specifications, and are failing to take due steps to reduce the application of mutual labor in sectors concerned with the manufacture of goods for the population and to eliminate other causes which negatively influence the quality of goods.

The AUCCTU Presidium approved the results of talks between AUCCTU leaders and a delegation of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions Central Council headed by Central Council Chairman N. Constantin, which paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in June at the invitation of the AUCCTU. It also approves the work of Soviet trade union delegations which traveled to socialist and capitalist countries to take part in various international trade union events.

The AUCCTU Presidium session also examined other questions of trade union activity.

USE OF CLASS APPROACH TO CURE SOCIAL ILLS CITED

PM191515 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Article by Viktor Trushov, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA propaganda department editor, under the rubic "Editor's Opinion"; "The Scope of Our Ideological Commitment" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] A clear-cut ideological stance will enable us to eradicate drunkness, speculation, abuse of official position, bribery, and so forth from our life. Perhaps they persist precisely because we still do not adopt a sufficient uncompromising attitude in our class approach to what is sometimes coyly described as the vestiges of the past? Indeed, they can only be overcome by PURPOSEFUL efforts. But do not let us forget that these efforts are in themselves a precondition for the molding of our class stance and our participation in politics. And exactly the same applies to education. This is precisely how Ilich saw them. You remember: AN ILLITERATE PERSON STANDS OUTSIDE POLICIES... But let us read from a paragraph lower down: IT MEANS THAT THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF POLITICS.

Our rejection of bribery requires no proof. You only have to take a look at the many hundreds of letters in response to the discussion "Facets of the Unearned Ruble," published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 6 May 1984. However, these letters also prove that bribery is still alive. Not only these letters, but people's courts' sentences prove it as well. And it is no accident that today the party is resolutely striving for an uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena such as bribery, speculation, and so forth.

Molding class consciousness is both the precondition and the result of social activity. And here, going too quickly is just as unacceptable and impermissible as lagging behind.

When the party Central Committee defined the basic guidelines for work with young people in a recently adopted resolution, it stressed again and again: IT IS NECESSARY TO PERSISTENTLY MOLD IN YOUNG PEOPLE A MARXIST-LENINIST WORLD OUTLOOK, CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS, AND INTOLERANCE FOR BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY AND EVERYTHING THAT CONFLICTS WITH THE IDEA OF SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Without the inculcation of a class approach to assessing any phenomenon in every person, above all in those entering active social life, our progress toward the mapped-out program goal becomes markedly more difficult, and the resolution of the contradictions arising in the process of the development of society at its current stage become more complicated.

Young people today frequently regard class consciousness as a concept that can rightly be applied only to the historical past. But why am I saying young people!? Even among people of a mature age there is now a tendence to more and more rarely assess a drunkard, an absentee, or a hooligan as a person whose actions are haphazardly directed against the political and economic interests of the working class. It is not that he is no longer "given the treatment" and "severely rebuked," but that the criteria for assessing his conduct are getting more simplistic, and pettier, as well.

But does it much matter from what stance a man is returned to the "true path?" A few days ago, a letter that was clearly directed against drunkenness arrived in the post. Its authors claim that "consumerism" is "at any rate no worse than the abuse of alcohol. And the question as to what is worse here is not devoid of meaning, because these two 'evils' as a rule do not easily go together. It is difficult for a heavy drinker to find the means necessary for the 'pursuit of belongings' -- money, time, and strength -- and, vice versa, if a person is being sucked into the quagmire of 'consumerism' one must assume that this diverts him from heavy drinking."

But is the proposition to choose the lesser of two evils acceptable? And indeed, from what stance is the comparison made? It appears that it is made from the stance of economic utilitarianism. Yet if the broad class approach is adopted, then both drunkenness and consumerism are exposed as EQUALLY evil extremes which run counter to the working people's interests. Yet I only mentioned the letter to illustrate once again that the class approach to assessing social phenomena cannot be described as the most widespread today. Even where specialists are concerned, it is being supplanted by utilitarian, opportunist, and similar approaches.

And as for assessing the phenomena of bourgeois reality, young people and sometimes not-so-young people) definitely at times lack the necessary class maturity. No, nobody is advocating that everything should be denigrated. Excellent roads are always a delight. A well organized service also has its attractions. And, as yet, we can only dream about basing our future plans on labor productivity such as that achieved by a number of firms.

Do you recall how Vladimir Mayakovskiy enthused about America's technological might? He wrote then:

"I am entranced with New York City,
But I will not doff my cap to it.
We Soviets have our pride;
We look down on the bourgeois."

From a historical vantage point and without arrogance, developed class consciousness is not merely the necessary immunity against the effects of bourgeois ideology and its values; it is above all a precondition for not accepting our own shortcomings and for overcoming our mistakes; it is the most reliable foundation for socialist creation and improvement.

SEVERE ICE CONDITIONS IN ARCTIC REPORTED

PM191426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 First Edition p 6

[V. Chertkov report: "The Polar Ice Is Threatening: Along the Northern Sea Route"]

[Text] This year, bearing in mind the lessons of last year, the Hydrometeorological Service warned sailors long before the start of navigation: Severe ice conditions are developing in the region of the Ayon Massif, the years-old polar pack ice will block the straits and threaten the mainland, and air temperatures are expected to be below normal.

The Ministry of the Maritime Fleet took steps to correctly deploy icebreakers along the route, to repair them in good time and, in short, prepare to meet the demands of elements. The nuclear-powered icebreaker Leonid Brezhnev sailed eastward, to Pevek, early. Had it not been there, today, when summer has only just begun in the Arctic, we would have already encountered much trouble. Last week, in the Long Strait, impassable ice unexpectedly moved in close to the mainland and blocked Cape Shmidt; strong winds from the high latitudes actually "pushed" the pack onto the shore. The rumble was like the continuous firing of thousands of guns. The ice trapped the tanker Samotlor, preventing it from moving even a centimeter under its own power. The icebreaker Yermak, which hastened to help, also found itself powerless, and this is understandable when one considers that the entire Chukotka region is surrounded by 40 miles of pack ice, which can probably be negotiated only by nuclear-powered icebreakers.

"The polar sailors have a saying: 'The wind is the best icebreaker,'" K.N. Chubakov, chief of the Northern Sea Route Administration, said. "And so, working in our favor, it occasionally opens up just 5-mile or 10-mile strips of water off the Chukotka coast, but these channels are blocked by drifting pieces of pack ice. The sea operations staff in Pevek works efficiently, skillfully, sensible, and boldly. As soon as the ice conditions ease, the route between Pevek and Kolyma comes to life. The Lena-Kolyma line is due to open soon. 'Hugging the coast,' the ships make their way to the Arctic ports with freight needed by the north."

Time waits for no man, and, aware of this, the Far Eastern Shipping Line has done everything to send its ships along the northern routes as early as possible. The supply organizations must deliver everything necessary as soon as possible to the base ports from which the convoys will make their way to the Arctic. During last year's navigation season the Arctic Ocean created problems in the east, but, judging by the forecasts, this year it will strike all along the Northern Sea Route. It is forecast that channels will also close from time to time in the Vilkitskiy Strait.

Summer is, of course, summer, even if it is only a polar one: temperatures in some places on the eastern coast have reached plus 15 degrees. On such days, the ice has cracked quickly, but it has not moved far from the coastline. New ships of a higher ice class have been assigned to the convoys. The first west-to-east convoy, which will leave shortly, will be led by the nuclear-powered icebreaker Lenin and the icebreakers Kapitan Sorokin, Kapitan Nikolayev, Murmansk, and Dikson.

In September, when the Arctic will obviously begin the second act of its ice show, the nuclear-powered icebreaker Sibir, currently undergoing repairs, will make its way to the most complicated sector.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN TELEVISION RELAY -- A new relay station has been introduced on the banks of Lake Seven in Armenia; inhabitants of neighboring villages may now watch TV on four channels, with improved color reproduction. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Jul 84 LD]

RURAL PHONE EXCHANGE COMMISSION -- A large automatic telephone exchange has been commissioned today in Sukhotskoye settlement in North Osetiya which will help to efficiently solve various economic problems in Kolkhoz imeni Dimitrova in Mozdokskiy Rayon. This FYP's program for developing telephone links in rural areas has been concluded in North Osetiya; now one can have a conversation with different cities of the country from practically every settlement in the mountains. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Jun 84 LD]

FOREIGNERS VISIT UZBEKISTAN -- A group of representatives from foreign countries who are attending the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute have visited Uzbekistan and acquainted themselves with life in our republic. The guests visited industrial factories, kolkhozes, and scientific establishments. The foreign guests were also received by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Jun 84 GF]

YOUTHS MEET IN UZBEKISTAN -- The annual meeting of youths from Turkmen SSR, Uzbek SSR, and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR has been held in Uzbekistan's Khorezm Oblast. The meeting was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Turkmen SSR, an occasion which will be marked during the current year. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Jun 84 GF]

RSFSR MINISTERS HIT FEED, CONSTRUCTION FAILINGS

PM191013 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At its session, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has heard a briefing on feed procurement progress by Republic Minister of Agriculture V.P. Nikonov. It was noted that on 16 July sown and natural grasses had been cut on 20.3 million hectares and 11.8 million metric tons of silage, and 1.9 million metric tons of grass meal had been procured. This is just above the 1982 level, and 4.4 million metric tons of feed units less than last year. The slow pace of feed procurement in a number of regions is the result of the late start made on haymaking by many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, their inability to organize a highly productive utilization of feed procurement machinery, and their failure to ensure the rational maneuvering of available technology made necessary by the difficult weather conditions. Grass mowing and feed procurement is proceedind in a particularly disorganized fashion on farms in Novgorod, Kalinin, Kostroma, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, and Kirov Oblasts, where perennial grasses have so far been gathered on only one-third of the area.

Attention was drawn to the fact that in certain oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics the introduction of progressive feed procurement techniques is inadequate. For instance, only nine percent of the procured quantity of hay has been dried out by means of active ventilation and compressed. Silage is not being shredded everywhere prior to being laid in, and other production techniques of proven worth are not being applied either. Autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms frequently tolerate serious shortcomings in feed procurement workers' labor organization and are unsuccessful in creating the necessary preconditions for their highly productive work.

At the same time examples of a truly persistent and skillful approach to solving this complex problem were cited. Approval was particularly expressed for the experience of soviet and agricultural organs in Belgorod Oblast where, besides kolkhozes and sovkhozes, industrial enterprises and organizations in cities, workers' settlements, and rayon centers have actively joined in feed procurement. In Belgorod, Gubkino, Staryy Oskol, and other cities reception centers have been organized for green matter and hay procured by the population. These feeds are immediately dispatched to drought-affected rayons and farms. Feed production from food processing industry waste is also widespread there. On account of these resources alone -- which, incidentally, are available in all regions -- it is planned to obtain up to 70,000 metric tons of feed units this year.

The session noted the organized conduct of this important campaign in Vologda and a number of other oblasts. The exceptional importance of promptly disseminating leading experience and actively applying it everywhere was pointed out. The RSFSR Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms have been instructed to step up organizational work in every way and to ensure both a considerable acceleration in the pace of feed procurement and an improvement in the quality of feeds. Exhaustive steps must be taken to eliminate existing shortcomings and omissions and to organize work in such a manner as to ensure the unconditional provision of livestock on every farm with a sufficient quantity of high-grade coarse and succulent feeds. All available forces and resources must be mobilized for the fulfillment of this most important task. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Agro-industrial Complex Matters was instructed to set additional measures to increase the production and improve the quality and safekeeping of feeds by processing industry sectors.

The Presidium examined the question of the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services with respect to the thrifty expenditures of material resources in the Housing and Municipal Services Industry. A report on this question was delivered by F.V. Popov, RSFSR minister of housing and municipal services.

It was emphasized that the ministry has implemented a number of measures ensuring the rational expenditure of boiler and furnace fuel, electricity, and other materials. At the same time the sector's staff and enterprises and organizations under its jurisdiction tolerate serious shortcomings in the organization of the work aimed at saving material resources. The considerable losses of material resources are the result of poor monitoring by the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms, of the economic activity of enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction. Under an adopted resolution, work is to be stepped up on saving fuel and energy resources and construction and other materials in the sector.

The session also heard a report from Orenburg Oblispolkom on the implementation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the State of and Measures To Improve Control and Auditing Work in Ministries, Departments, and Other RSFSR Administrative Organs."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS HARVEST PROGRESS

PM191547 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Jul 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Shock Days of the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] The hot, dry weather that has set in in many zones of the country is contributing to the accelerated ripening of grain crops. The boundaries of the harvest are rapidly advancing northward and eastward. Harvest work is already under way in the southern part of the Non-Chernozem Zone and in Belorussia, the Volga Region, and the Western Ukraine. Farmers and all working people in the agro-industrial complex are making an effort to harvest quickly and without loss and to preserve everything that has been grown in the fields, to ship the maximum quantity of grain to the state granaries, and to make model preparations for the coming winter sowing.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 16 July grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 15.4 million hectares on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises and threshed on 11.9 million hectares, 77 percent of the area cut. Over the past week, the increase in the areas fully harvested is still below last year's pace, but it is increasing every day. The flow of new harvest grain to the elevators is increasing.

In the RSFSR, grain crops have been harvested on more than 8 million hectares. The pace is continuing to be set in the competition by Kuban farmers, who are making extensive use of progressive work methods and efficient use of the material and technical facilities available to the harvest and transportation complex.

Harvesting in Stavropol Kray has passed its zenith. There are good yields in Novoaleksandrovskiy, Kirovskiy, and Kochubeyevskiy Rayons.

In Kazakhstan, eight oblasts have begun harvesting. More than 1 million hectares have been cut. Grain has already begun to be dispatched to consumers from southern regions, while machine operators in the virgin-land oblasts are completing the final preparations for harvesting. It is important to more quickly commission all combines and reaping machines there and to efficiently organize the work of transport in order to ship more high-quality wheat to the state granaries.

Working people on truck farms, orchards, and vineyards have many cares during these summer days. The pace of fruit and berry harvesting is increasing. More than 2.3 million metric tons of vegetables and 62,000 metric tons of early potatoes have been sold to the state. The flow of vitamin-rich products into the all-union fund is increasing. The fruit and vegetable production line must work efficiently and uninterruptedly.

"Harvest in time and win; be late and lose," goes a popular saying. It is the duty of working people in the agro-industrial complex to gather the harvest in full and give the country more grain and other products.

CSA CITES PROGRESS IN UKRAINE REPUBLIC'S HARVEST

AU171022 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0845 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Ivan Didenko commentary: "Harvest in the Republic's Fields"]

[Text] Only three oblasts, Volyn, Rovno, and Ternopol, still have not begun to mow early grain and bean crops. Grain ripening has been retarded there. In other oblasts, particularly in the southern and central ones, the harvest is in full swing. According to data published by the Central Statistical Administration, by 16 July, early grain and bean crops had been mown in the republic on more than one-third of the area sown. The area mown in the last 6 days was close to 2 million hectares.

In the Crimea, early grain mowing is nearing completion. In Bakhchisarayskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, and Sovetskiy Rayons, grain is being mown on the last thousands of hectares. Zaporozhye Oblast farmers are harvesting at high rates. They have gathered grain crops on an area exceeding 500,000 hectares. In some southern rayons, all combines have already left the fields. Of course, the harvest has also been completed in Primorskiy Rayon. The farmers in Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, and Kherson Oblasts have gathered crops on more than a half of the area sown.

As before, a special stint in the work of machine operators is ensuring good results. This is helping many teams make maximal use of equipment and thresh 100 tons of grain daily. Equipment maneuvering is being widely practiced, particularly where the rains are hindering operations. This reserve has been skillfully applied and the harvest has been well organized, for example, in Bashtanskiy, Zhovtnevyy, and Kazankovskiy Rayons, as well as Nikolayev Oblast.

The members of comprehensive harvesting and transporting detachments, and the number of such detachments in the republic exceeds 13,000, are taking care to preclude gaps between grain mowing, straw sticking, and soil preparation for the next harvest. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have plowed stubble on an area of nearly 2 million hectares. The mechanized teams of Kherson, the Crimean, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts have accomplished more than one-third of the task.

I would also like to add that most farms in the republic are threshing clover and lucerne left for seeds. This work is responsible, and for this reason experienced combine operators are in charge of it: returns from feed grain fields and the output of stockbreeding produce depend on the quality and amount of the seeds of perennial grasses.

COSMONAUTS CONDUCT SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

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[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- TASS special correspondent reports from the flight control centre:

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, Oleg Aktov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volkov continue joint work aboard the Salyut 7 - Soyuz T-11 - Soyuz T-12 orbital complex.

In the first days of being aboard the station the crew of the visiting expedition fulfilled a series of medical explorations to obtain additional information on the influence of conditions of the space flight on human organism, processes of adaption to weightlessness. The functional state of the cardio-vascular system of the cosmonauts was checked, acuteness and depth of vision, the extent of eye fatiguability was determined. The experiments "pneumatic" and "prophylactic" were held to test methods and means of preventing the unfavourable influence of weightlessness at the initial stage of the flight.

Biological experiment "Citos-3", prepared by Soviet and French scientists, has begun aboard the orbital complex.

The experiment "Tamping" was held in accordance with the plan of technological explorations. Its aim is to obtain in conditions of weightlessness hermetic mixtures from different model materials. The comparative analysis of specimens, obtained on earth and in conditions of microgravitation, will make it possible to fuller study mechanisms of formation of microstructures in hardening tamping mixtures used for hermetic sealing of oil and gas wells.

According to the results of the medical check-up and reports from the orbit, the cosmonauts' health is good and they feel fine.

The flight of the scientific-research Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-11 - Soyuz T-12 complex is proceeding normally.

REPORT FROM ON BOARD A RECONNAISSANCE PLANE

PM191119 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 28 on 11 July carries on page 10 a 2,500-word "Reportage From On Board a Reconnaissance Plane" by Igor Shelest, under the heading "Flight Over the Pacific Ocean," datelined "Red Banner Pacific Fleet." Shelest describes his flight on a "four-engined reconnaissance aircraft" on a polygonal course over the Pacific, with 5 hours at the altitude set. After introducing the crew and describing the takeoff, Shelest describes his conversations during the flight. Looking at the radar screen, he asks the navigator:

"'Did you not see an American frigate on the screen the other day? Some airmen told me about it.'

"'Yes, I did indeed!...Just here, in this region, it was performing strange zigzags for several days.'

"I peered at the screen again, and soon noticed a flashing speck on the smooth greenish background.

"'Is that it?' I asked them. The captain shook his head.

"'No, that's obviously a seiner.'

"'Whose?'

"'Japanese, evidently...'"

The plane continues "exactly along the line marked on the map of the Pacific," and Shelest quotes another conversation:

"The captain suddenly turned to me:

"'I heard that in Washington Admiral William Crow, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, recently said that the States must persuade Tokyo to invest more resources in strengthening its security...The same old theme -- the rebirth of Japanese militarism! Have Pearl Harbor and the other events of the war been erased so easily from the memories of the American admiral and his compatriots? They should remember -- and not just for themselves, they should tell young Americans...'"

Shelest then relates a conversation of a few days earlier with Lieutenant Colonel Sheperkin, commander of the regiment of missile carriers, at the base, who told him "how the Americans behave in the Pacific, and in particular, near the Soviet shores":

"He told me about several cases where American ships, like that frigate that was mentioned in my conversation with navigator Shalegubov, have behaved very strangely on routes near our waters. When our aircraft went out over the ocean on combat training tests, Americans, taking off from aircraft carriers, approached the Soviet planes and flew practically wing to wing with them, violating international rules."

During the rest of the flight, crew members tell Shelest about some of their experiences in training, and he takes the controls for a while. After the flight -- which was conducted totally in clouds -- he again talks with the unit commander, who explains that they sometimes have to refuel in flight, and that they do not only fly over the Pacific. He describes one incident over the Pacific, "far from our shores," when they were just about to start refueling when "a number of inquisitive planes flew toward us from an American aircraft carrier! They approached us this way and that, coming almost right up to us, taking photographs from above, below, alongside... My deputy remembers this.'

"The deputy grinned.

"'How could I forget? They were trying to hamper us, but our airmen acted confidently, skillfully, and all the machines were refueled, although the Americans even went in front so as to hamper us with their slipstream...'"

The conversation then turns to Shelest's own past as a test pilot and his role in developing the refueling system, and the reportage ends with his praise for today's pilots.